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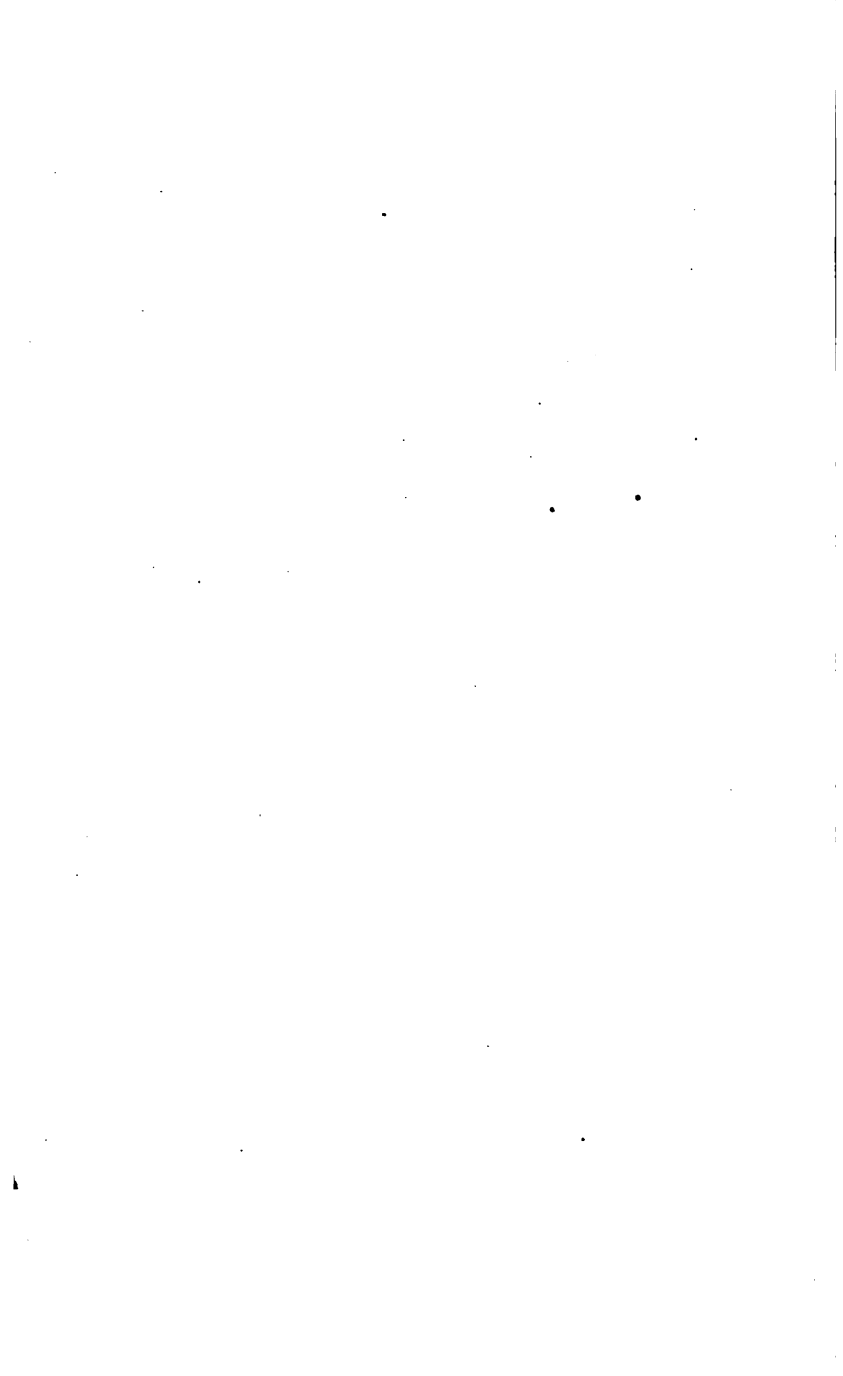
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AN
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INTENDED AS AN
ELEMENTARY DRILL-BOOK,
ON THE
INFLECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND AS AN
INTRODUCTION

TO THE
AUTHOR'S GRAMMAR, READER AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

BY
ALBERT HARKNESS,
Professor in Brown University.
AUTHOR OF "A LATIN GRAMMAR," "A LATIN READER," "A FIRST GREEK BOOK," ETC.

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F. P. Fabens

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P R E F A C E.

THE volume now offered to the public is intended to furnish the pupil his first lessons in Latin. As an Elementary Drill-book, it aims to supply a want long felt in our schools. In no stage of a course of classical study is judicious instruction of more vital importance than in that which deals with the forms and elements of the Latin language. To the beginner, every thing is new, and requires minute and careful illustration. He must at the very outset become so familiar with all the grammatical inflections, with their exact form and force, that he will recognize them with promptness and certainty wherever they occur. He must not lose time in uncertain conjecture, where positive knowledge alone will be of any real value. Improvement on this point is one of the pressing needs of our schools. This volume is intended as a contribution to classical education in aid of this particular work. It aims to lighten the burden of the teacher in elementary drill, and to aid him in grounding his pupils in the first elements of the Latin language.

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To this just and urgent demand of the class-room, the

author's First Latin Book, published fifteen years since, on the basis of Dr. Arnold's works, owed its origin. For the favor with which it was received, and for the generous interest with which it has so long been regarded, the author desires here to express his sincere thanks to the numerous classical instructors whose fidelity in its use has contributed so largely to its success. In the conviction, however, that it has now done its appointed work, he begs leave to offer them the present volume as its successor.

The great objection to most First Latin Books, that, however excellent they may be in themselves, they are not especially adapted to any particular Grammar, and that they accordingly fill the memory of the pupil with rules and statements which must, as far as possible, be unlearned as soon as he passes to his Grammar, is entirely obviated in this volume. All the grammatical portions of it, even to the numbering of the articles, are introduced in the exact form and language of the author's Grammar. Indeed, the paradigms are not only the same as in the Grammar, but also occupy the same place on the page; so that even the local associations which the beginner so readily forms with the pages of his first book may be transferred directly to the Grammar.

This work is intended to be complete in itself. It comprises a distinct outline of Latin Grammar, Exercises for Double Translation, Suggestions to the Learner, Notes and Vocabularies. As an Introduction to the author's Grammar, Reader and Latin Composition, it discusses and illustrates precisely those points which are deemed most essential as a preparation for the course of study presented in those works.

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

THE numerals refer to articles in this work.

The following abbreviations occur :

abl.	ablative.	n.	neuter.
acc.	accusative.	nom.	nominative.
act.	active.	p.	page.
adv.	adverb.	part.	particle.
conj.	conjunction.	pass.	passive.
dat.	dative.	pers.	person.
f.	feminine.	plur., or pl.	plural.
gen.	genitive.	prep.	preposition.
indef.	indefinite.	rel.	relative.
interrog.	interrogative.	sing.	singular.
m.	masculine.	voc.	vocative.



INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK.

1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** treats of the principles of the Latin language.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

ALPHABET.

2. **THE** Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

3. **Classes of Letters.**—Letters are divided into two classes :

I. *Vowels* a, e, i, o, u, y.

II. *Consonants* :—

1. *Liquids* l, m, n, r.

2. *Spirants* h, s.

3. *Mutes* : 1) *Labials* p, b, f, v.

2) *Palatals* c, g, k, q, j.

3) *Linguals* t, d.

4. *Double Consonants* x, z.

4. **Combinations of Letters.**—We notice here,

1. *Diphthongs*,—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are *ae*, *oe*, *au*.

2. *Double Consonants*,—*x*=*cs* or *gs* ; *z*=*ds* or *ts*.

3. *Ch*, *ph*, *th*, are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c*, *p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

¹ Orthography treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

5. Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, two distinct systems are recognized, generally known as the *English* and the *Continental Method*.¹ For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

I. ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

6. Vowels generally have their *long* or *short* English sounds.

7. **Long Sound.**—Vowels have their long English sounds—*a* as in *fate*, *e* in *mete*, *i* in *pine*, *o* in *note*, *u* in *tube*, *y* in *type*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel:² *se*, *si*, *ser'-vi*, *ser'-vo*, *cor'-nu*, *mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables before a vowel or diphthong: *de'-us*, *de-o'-rum*, *de'-ae*, *di-e'-i*, *ni'-hi-lum*.³

3. In penultimate⁴ and unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *A'-thos*, *O'-thrys*, *do-lo'-ris*. But

1) *A* unaccented has the sound of a *final* in America: *men'-sa*.

8. **Short Sound.**—Vowels have the short English sound—*a* as in *fat*, *e* in *met*, *i* in *pin*, *o* in *not*, *u* in *tub*, *y* in *myth*—in the following situations:

¹ Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the continent of Europe has its own method.

² Some give to *i* in both syllables of *tibi* and *sibi* the short sound.

³ In these rules, no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel: for the same reason, *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

⁴ Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant: *ā'-mat*, *ā'-met*, *rex'-it*, *sol*, *con'-sul*, *Tē'-thys*; except *post*, *es final*, and *os final* in plural cases: *res*, *dī'-es*, *hos*, *ā'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants except a mute with *l* or *r* (7, 8): *rex'-it*, *bel'-lum*, *rex'-e'-runt*, *bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables before one or more consonants, except the penultimate: *dom'-i-nus*, *pat'-rī-bus*. But

1) *A*, *e*, or *o*, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *ā'-ci-es*, *ā'-cri-a*, *mē'-re-o*, *dō'-ce-o*.

2) *U*, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl*, has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus*, *sa-lu'-bri-tas*.

2. Sounds of Diphthongs.

9. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced like *e*:

1) long: *Cæ'-sar* (*Ce'-sar*), *Oe'-ta* (*E'-ta*).

2) short: *Dæd'-ā-lus* (*Ded'-a-lus*), *Oed'-i-pus*.

Au as in author: *au'-rum*.

Eu . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.¹

EXERCISE I.

Give the sounds of the Vowels and Diphthongs in the following words.

1. Men'-sam,² men'-sas, men'-sis, men'-sae,³ men-sa'-rum.⁴
2. Ho'-ram,⁵ ho'-ras, ho'-ris, ho'-rae,⁶ ho-ra'-rum.⁷ 3. Scho'-la,⁸ scho'-lam, scho'-las, scho'-lis, scho'-lae, scho-la'-rum.
4. Co-ro'-na,⁸ co-ro'-nam, co-ro'-nas, co-ro'-nis, co-ro'-nae.⁹

¹ *Ei* and *oi* are seldom diphthongs; but, when so used, they have the long sound of *i*: *hei*, *cui*.

² 8, 2; 8, 1.

³ 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁴ 7, 3; 7, 3, 1).

⁵ 8, 2; 9; 7, 1.

⁶ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

⁷ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

⁸ 8, 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁹ 7, 3; 8, 1.

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English; but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C, G, S, T, and X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus,

1. *C* and *g* are *soft* (like *s* and *j*) before *e, i, y, ae,* and *oe*; and *hard* in other situations: *ce'-do* (sedo), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-na*, *a'-ge* (a-je), *a'-gi*; *ca'-do* (ka'do), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*.

2. *S* generally has its regular English sound as in *son*, thus: *sa'-cer*, *so'-ror*, *si'-dus*. But

1) *S* final after *e, ae, au, b, m, n, r*, is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *praes*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

3. *T* has its regular English sound as in *time*: *ti'-mor*, *to'-tus*.

4. *X* has generally its regular English sound like *ks*: *rex'-i* (rek'-si), *ux'-or* (uk'-sor).

12. **C, S, T, and X — Aspirated.** — Before *i*, preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c, s, t*, and *x* are aspirated, — *c, s*, and *t* taking the sound of *sh*, *x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (so'-she-us), *Al'-si-um* (Al'-she-um), *ar'-ti-um* (ar'-she-um); *anx'-i-us* (ank'-she-us). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo*, preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (ca-du'-she-us), *Sic'-y-on* (Sish'-e-on).

13. **Silent Consonants.** — An initial consonant, with or without the aspirate *h*, is sometimes silent: *Cne'-us* (Ne'-us).

EXERCISE II.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words.

1. *Ci'-vis*,¹ *civ'-i-um*, *civ'-i-bus*. 2. *Car'-men*,² *car'-mi-nis*, *car'-mi-ne*.³ 3. *Rex*,⁴ *re'-gis*,⁵ *re'-gi*, *re'-gum*.⁶ 4. *Ca'-put*,⁷ *cap'-i-tis*, *cap'-i-tum*. 5. *A'-ci-em*,⁸ *a'-ci-e*, *a'-ci-es*.⁹ 6. *Ars*,⁸ *ar'-tis*, *ar'-tes*,⁸ *ar'-ti-um*.⁹

¹ 11, 1 and 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

² 11, 1; 8, 2; 8, 1.

³ 8, 3; 7, 3; 7, 1.

⁴ 11, 4.

⁵ 11, 1; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁶ 11, 1, and 3.

⁷ 8, 3, 1); 12; 8, 1.

⁸ 11, 2, 1).

⁹ 12.

II. CONTINENTAL METHOD.¹

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

14. Each vowel has in the main one uniform sound;² but the length or duration of the sound depends upon the quantity of the vowel. See 20.

The vowel-sounds are as follows :

a	like	ä	in	father:	e.g.,	a'-ra.
e	"	ā	made:	"		plé'-bes.
i	"	ē	me:	"		i'-ri.
o	"	ō	no:	"		o'-ro.
u	"	ô	do:	"		u'-num.
y	"	ē	me;	"		Ny'-sa.

2. *Sounds of Diphthongs.*

15. *Ae* and *oe* like *a* in *made*: e.g., *ae'-tas*, *coe'-lum*.

au " *ou* " *out*: " *au'-rum*.³

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

16. The pronunciation of the consonants is similar to that of the English method; but it varies somewhat in different countries.

EXERCISE III.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words, according to the Continental Method.

1. Hō'-rā, hō'-rām, hō'-rās, hō'-rīs, hō'-rae, hō-rā'-rüm.
2. Glō'-rī-ā, glō'-rī-ām, glō'-rī-ae. 3. Dō'-nüm, dō'-nī, dō'-

¹ If the *English Method* is adopted as the standard in the school, this outline of the *Continental Method* should be omitted.

² These sounds sometimes undergo slight modifications in uniting with the various consonants.

³ In other combinations, the two vowels are generally pronounced separately; but *ei* and *eu* occur as diphthongs, with nearly the same sound as in English.

nō, dō'-nā, dō-nō'-rūm, dō'-nis. 4. Cī'-vīs, cī'-vī, cī'-vēm, cī'-vēs, cīv'-ī-ūm, cīv'-ī-būs.

SYLLABLES.

17. In the pronunciation of Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; thus the Latin words *more*, *vice*, *acute*, and *persuade* are pronounced, not as the same words are in English, but with their vowel-sounds all heard in separate syllables; thus: *mo'-re*, *vi'-ce*, *a-cu'-te*, *per-sua'-de*.

QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are, in quantity or length, either long, short, or common.¹

21. **Long.**—A syllable is long in quantity,

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.

2. If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex*, *mons*.

22. **Short.**—A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *dī'-es*, *vi'-ae*, *nī'-hil*.²

23. **Common.**—A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally³ short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-gri*.

24. The signs $\bar{}$, $\acute{}$, $\circ$, denote respectively that the syllables over which they are placed are long, short, or common: *ā-grō-rūm*.⁴

¹ Common; i.e., sometimes long, and sometimes short.

² No account is taken of the breathing *h*. See 7, 2, note 3.

³ A vowel is said to be *naturally* short when it is short in its own nature; i.e., in itself, without reference to its position.

⁴ By referring to 14, it will be seen, that, in the Continental Method, *quantity* and *sound* coincide with each other: a vowel long in quantity is long in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is short in sound. But, by referring to 7 and 8, it will be seen, that, in the English Method, the quantity of a vowel does not at all affect its sound, except in determining the accent (26). Hence, in this method, a vowel long in quantity is often short in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is often long in sound. Thus, in *rēx*, *urbs*, *ars*, *sōl*, the vowels are all long in quantity;

ACCENTUATION.

I. PRIMARY ACCENT.

25. Monosyllables are treated as accented syllables:
mons, nos.

26. Other words are accented as follows:¹

1. *Words of two syllables* — always on the first: *men'-sa.*
2. *Words of more than two syllables* — on the *penult*² if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the *antepenult*:³
ho-nō'-ris, con'-sū-lis.

II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent, — on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity; otherwise on the third: *mon'-u-e'-runt, mon'-u-e-ra'-mus, in-stau'-ra-ve'-runt.*

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cen-tis'-sī-mus.*

EXERCISE IV.

Accent and pronounce the following Words.

1. Cōrōnā,⁴ cōrōnae, cōrōnārūm.⁴
2. Gemmae,⁵ gemmām, gemmārūm.
3. Sāpientiae,⁶ āmicītiaē, justītiaē, glōriaē.⁷

but by 8, 1, they all have the short English sounds: while in *āvč, mūrč*, the vowels are all short in quantity; but by 7, 1, and 3, they all have the long English sounds. Hence, in pronouncing according to the English Method, determine the place of the accent by the quantity (according to 26), and then determine the sounds of the letters irrespective of quantity (according to 7-12).

¹ In the subsequent pages, the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

² Penult, last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

³ 26, 2; 7, 3, 1).

⁴ 11, 1; 26, 1.

⁵ 11, 1; 8, 3, 1).

⁶ 26, 2; 27.

⁷ 27; 8, 3, 1); 12.

4. Săpientiām, āmicītiām, justītiām, glōriām. 5. Săpientiā, āmicītiā, justītiā, glōriā.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech¹ are — *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

31. A Noun, or Substantive, is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicēro*, Cicero; *Rōma*, Rome; *puer*, boy; *dōmus*, house.

1. A **Proper Noun** is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicēro*, *Rōma*.

2. A **Common Noun** is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir*, man; *ēquus*, horse.

32. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

GENDER.

33. There are three genders,² — *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

¹ Thus in Latin, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech*.

² In English, *Gender* denotes *sex*. Accordingly, masculine nouns denote *males*; feminine nouns, *females*; and neuter nouns, objects which are *neither male nor female*. In Latin, however, this natural distinction

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicero*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months*: *Rhēnus*, Rhine; *Nōtus*, south wind; *Aprilis*, April.

II. FEMININE.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries*, *Towns*, *Islands*, and *Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rōma*, Rome; *Dēlos*, Delos; *pīrus*, pear-tree.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

CASES.

38. The Latin has six cases:¹

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from</i> , <i>by</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

of gender is applied only to the names of *males* and *females*; while, in all other nouns, gender depends upon an artificial distinction, according to grammatical rules.

¹ The case of a noun shows the relation which that noun sustains to other words; as, *John's book*. Here the *possessive case* (*John's*) shows that John sustains to the book the relation of *possessor*.

1. **Oblique Cases.**—In distinction from the Nominative and Vocative (*casus recti*, right cases), the other cases are called *oblique* (*casus obliqui*).

2. **Case-Endings.**—In form, the several cases are, in general, distinguished from each other by certain terminations called *case-endings*: Nom. *mensa*, Gen. *mensae*, &c.

3. **Cases alike.**—But certain cases are not distinguished in form. Thus,

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, in *neuters*, are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike in all nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension (45).

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike.

DECLENSIONS.

39. The formation of the several cases is called Declension.

40. **Five Declensions.**—In Latin, there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the following

Genitive Endings.

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
<i>ae</i> ,	<i>i</i> ,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>ūs</i> ,	<i>ei</i> ¹

41. **Stem and Endings.**—In any noun, of whatever declension,

1. The stem² may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. The several cases may be formed by adding to this stem the case-endings.

¹ See 119, 1.

² The *stem* is the basis of the word, or the part to which the several endings are added to form the various cases. Thus in the forms, *mensā*, *mensae*, *mensām*, *mensis*, &c., given under 42, it will be observed that *mens* remains unchanged; and that, by the addition of the endings, *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., to it, the several cases are formed. Here *mens* is the *stem*; and *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., are the *case-endings*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Nouns of the first declension end in

ă and **ë**, — *feminine*; **ās** and **ēs**, — *masculine*.¹

But pure Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

Nom. mensă,	a table,	ă
Gen. mensăe,	of a table,	ae
Dat. mensăe,	to, for, a table,	ae
Acc. mensăm,	a table,	ăm
Voc. mensă,	O table,	ă
Abl. mensă,	with, from, by, a table,	ă

PLURAL.

Nom. mensăe,	tables,	ae
Gen. mensărŭm,	of tables,	ărŭm
Dat. mensăis,	to, for, tables,	is
Acc. mensăs,	tables,	ăs
Voc. mensăe,	O tables,	ae
Abl. mensăis,	with, from, by, tables,	is.

1. **Case-Endings.** — From an inspection of this example, it will be seen that the several cases are distinguished from each other by the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.** — With these endings decline:

Ala, wing; *ăqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortŭna*, fortune; *porta*, gate; *victŭria*, victory.

EXERCISE V.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Amicităă,	ae, ² f. ³	friendship.
Cŭrŭnă,	ae, f.	crown.

¹ That is, nouns of this declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, and those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

² The ending *ae* is the case-ending of the Genitive: *amicitia*; Gen., *amicitiae*.

³ Gender is indicated in the vocabularies by *m.* for *masculine*, *f.* for *feminine*, and *n.* for *neuter*.

Gemmă	ac, f.	gem.
Glōriă,	ac, f.	glory.
Hōră,	ac, f.	hour.
Justitiă,	ae, f.	justice.
Săpientiă,	ae, f.	wisdom.
Schōlă,	ae, f.	school.

II. Translate into English.

1. Corōnă,¹ corōnă, corōnac,² corōnam, coronārum, corōnis, corōnas. 2. Gemmă, gemmă, gemmae, gemmam, gemmārum, gemmis, gemmas. 3. Sapientiă, amicită, justitiă, gloriă. 4. Sapientiam, amicitiam, justitiam, gloriam. 5. Sapientiă, amicită, justitiă, gloriă. 6. Scholārum, hōrārum. 7. Scholis, horis. 8. Scholas, horas.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Friendship, friendships. 2. Of³ friendship, of friendships. 3. To friendship, to friendships. 4. By friendship, by friendships. 5. Justice, by justice, of justice, to justice. 6. Wisdom, glory. 7. With wisdom, with glory. 8. To wisdom, to glory. 9. Of wisdom, of glory. 10. Of a⁴ crown, of a gem. 11. Crowns, gems. 12. With the⁴ crowns, with the gems. 13. Of crowns, of gems.

¹ As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, *corōna*, crown; (2) with the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *corōna*, a crown; (3) with the definite article *the*; as, *corōna*, the crown.

² When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case. Thus *corōnac* may be in the Genitive or Dative Singular, or in the Nominative or Vocative Plural.

³ The pupil will observe that the English prepositions, *of*, *to*, *by*, may be rendered into Latin by simply changing the ending of the word. Thus *friendship*, *amicitia*; *of friendship*, *amicitiae*.

⁴ The pupil will remember that the English articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not to be rendered into Latin at all. *Crown*, *a crown*, and *the crown*, are all rendered into Latin by the same word.

SECOND DECLENSION.

45. Nouns of the second declension end in

ēr, ir, ūs, os,—*masculine*; **ūm, on,**—*neuter*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *er, ir, us, um*, and are declined as follows:

Servus, slave. Puer, boy. Ager, field. Templum, temple.

SINGULAR.

N. <i>servūs</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templūm</i>
G. <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>āgrī</i>	<i>templī</i>
D. <i>servō</i>	<i>puērō</i>	<i>āgrō</i>	<i>templō</i>
A. <i>servūm</i>	<i>puērūm</i>	<i>āgrūm</i>	<i>templūm</i>
V. <i>servō</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templūm</i>
A. <i>servō</i>	<i>puērō</i>	<i>āgrō</i>	<i>templō</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>āgrī</i>	<i>templā</i>
G. <i>servōrūm</i>	<i>puērōrūm</i>	<i>āgrōrūm</i>	<i>templōrūm</i>
D. <i>servīs</i>	<i>puērīs</i>	<i>āgrīs</i>	<i>templīs</i>
A. <i>servōs</i>	<i>puērōs</i>	<i>āgrōs</i>	<i>templā</i>
V. <i>servī</i>	<i>puērī</i>	<i>āgrī</i>	<i>templā</i>
A. <i>servīs</i>	<i>puērīs</i>	<i>āgrīs</i>	<i>templīs</i>

1. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen that they are declined with the following

Case-endings.

1. ūs.	2. ēr.	3. ūm.
SINGULAR.		
N. ūs	— ¹	ūm
G. ī	ī	ī
D. ō	ō	ō
A. ūm	ūm	ūm
V. ē	— ¹	ūm
A. ō	ō	ō

¹ The endings for the Nom. and Voc. Sing. are wanting in nouns in *er*: thus *puer* is the stem without any case-ending; the full form would be *puērūs*.

PLURAL.

N. ī	ī	ă
G. ōrŭm	ōrŭm	ōrŭm
D. is	is	is
A. ōs	ōs	ă
V. ī	ī	ă
A. is.	is.	is.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—Like *SERVUS*: *annus*, year; *dominus*, master.—Like *PUER*: *gēner*, son-in-law; *sōcer*, father-in-law.—Like *AGER*: *fūber*, artisan; *magister*, master.—Like *TEMPLUM*: *bellum*, war; *regnum*, kingdom.

3. **Paradigms.**—Observe

1) That *puer* differs in declension from *servus* only in dropping the endings *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc.: Nom. *puer* for *puērus*, Voc. *puer* for *puēre*.

2) That *ager* differs from *puer* only in dropping *e* before *r*.

3) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the Nom., Accus., and Voc. alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 38, 3.

EXERCISE VI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dōnŭm, ī, n.	gift.
Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.	son-in-law.
Libēr, libērī, m.	book.
Ocŭlŭs, ī, m.	eye.
Praeceptŭm, ī, n.	rule, precept.
Sōcēr, sōcērī, m.	father-in-law.
Tŷrannŭs, ī, m.	tyrant.
Verbŭm, ī, n.	word.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Ocŭlus, ocŭlī, ocŭlo, ocŭlum, ocŭle, ocŭlōrum, ocŭlis, ocŭlos. 2. Socer, socērī, socēro, socērum, socerōrum, socērī, socēros. 3. Servi, tyrannī. 4. Puērī, gēnērī. 5. Agri, libri. 6. Templi, donī. 7. Servo, tyranno. 8. Puērum, gēnērum. 9. Agrōrum, librōrum. 10. Tempia, dona. 11. Servum, servos. 12. Gēnērī, generōrum. 13. Agri, agrō-

rum. 14. *Dono, donis.* 15. *Verbum, praeceptum.* 16. *Verbi, praecepti.*

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The slave, the slaves. 2. For the slave, for the slaves. 3. Of the slave, of the slaves. 4. Of the father-in-law, of the son-in-law. 5. Of the fathers-in-law, of the sons-in-law. 6. For the fathers-in-law, for the sons-in-law. 7. The boy, the field. 8. The boys, the fields. 9. The gift, the gifts. 10. With the gift, with the gifts. 11. The tyrant, the boy, the book, the precept. 12. Of the tyrant, of the boy, of the book, of the precept.

SECOND DECLENSION — CONTINUED.

RULE II. — Appositives.

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE:¹

Cluilius rex moritur, Cluilius the king dies. Liv. *Urbes Carthago atque Numantia, the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

In parsing a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Decline² it.
3. Give its Gender, Number, Case, &c.
4. Give its Syntax,³ and the Rule for it.

¹ A noun or pronoun used to explain or identify another noun or pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is called an *appositive*; as, *Cluilius rex*, *Cluilius the king*. Here *rex*, the king, is the appositive, showing the rank or office of *Cluilius*, — *Cluilius the king*. The noun or pronoun to which the appositive is added — *Cluilius* in the example — is called the *subject* of the appositive.

² Adjectives in the Comparative or in the Superlative degree (160) should also be compared (162).

³ By the *Syntax* of a word is meant the Grammatical construction of it. Thus we give the Syntax of *regina*, under the Model, by stating that it is in apposition with its subject, *Artemisia*.

MODEL.

Artēmisiā rēginā, Artemisia the queen.

Regina is a noun (31) of the First Declension (42), as it has *ae* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *regin* (41). Singular: *regina, reginae, reginae, reginam, reginā, reginā*. Plural: *reginae, reginārum, reginis, reginas, reginae, reginis*. It is of the Feminine gender, as the names of females are feminine by 35, II. 1. It is in the Nominative Singular, in apposition with its subject *Artemisia*, with which it agrees in *case*, according to Rule II: "An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE."

EXERCISE VII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Caiūs, ii, m.</i>	<i>Caius, a proper name.</i>
<i>Filiā, ae, f.</i>	<i>daughter.</i>
<i>Hastā, ae, f.</i>	<i>spear.</i>
<i>Pisistrātūs, i, m.</i>	<i>Pisistratus, Tyrant of Athens.</i>
<i>Rāmūs, i, m.</i>	<i>branch.</i>
<i>Rēginā, ae, f.</i>	<i>queen.</i>
<i>Tulliā, ae, f.</i>	<i>Tullia, a proper name.</i>
<i>Victōria, ae, f.</i>	<i>Victoria, Queen of England.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Ramūs, hastā.* 2. *Rami, hastae.* 3. *Ramo, hastae.*
 4. *Ramum, hastam.* 5. *Ramo, hastā.* 6. *Ramōrum, hastārum.* 7. *Ramis, hastis.* 8. *Ramos, hastas.* 9. *Tyranni, tyrannōrum.* 10. *Verbum, verba.* 11. *Verbo, verbis.*
 12. *Templum, templa.* 13. *Templi, templōrum.* 14. *Pisistrātus tyrannus.*¹ 15. *Pisistrāti tyranni.* 16. *Pisistrāto tyranno.* 17. *Tulliā filiā.* 18. *Tulliae filiae.* 19. *Tulliam filiam.*

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The tyrant, the crown. 2. The tyrants, the crowns.

¹ *Tyrannus* is an appositive, in the Nominative, in agreement with its subject, *Pisistrātus*, according to Rule II. 363.

3. Of the tyrant, of the crown. 4. Of the tyrants, of the crowns. 5. To the tyrant, to the crown. 6. To the tyrants, to the crowns. 7. The book, the books. 8. With the book, with the books. 9. Of Pisistratus, for Pisistratus. 10. Of the queen, for the queen. 11. Caius the slave.¹ 12. Of Caius the slave. 13. For Caius the slave. 14. Victoria the queen. 15. For Victoria the queen. 16. Of Victoria the queen.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. Nouns of the third declension end in

a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.

I. MASCULINE ENDINGS:²

o, or, os, er, es increasing in the genitive.

II. FEMININE ENDINGS:

as, is, ys, x, es not increasing in the genitive; s preceded by a consonant.

III. NEUTER ENDINGS:

a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.

49. Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes:

I. Nouns which have a case-ending in the Nominative Singular. These all end in *e, s, or x.*

II. Nouns which have no case-ending in the Nominative Singular.

In Class II., the Nom. Sing. is either the same as the stem, or is formed from it by dropping or changing one or more letters of the stem: *consul*, Gen. *consulis*; stem, *consul*, a consul: *leo*, *leōnis*; stem, *leon* (Nom. drops *n*), lion: *carmen*, *carminis*; stem, *carmin* (Nom. changes *n* to *en*), song.

¹ See Rule II. 363.

² That is, nouns with these endings are masculine.

50. CLASS I.—WITH NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **es, is, s impure**,¹ and **x**:—*with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

Nubes, <i>f.</i> <i>cloud.</i>	Avis, <i>f.</i> <i>bird.</i>	Urbs, <i>f.</i> <i>city.</i>	Rex, <i>m.</i> <i>king.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. nūbēs	āvīs	urb̄s	rex ²
G. nubīs	avīs	urbīs	rēgīs
D. nubī	avī	urbī	regī
A. nubēm	avēm	urbēm	regēm
V. nubēs	avīs	urb̄s	rex
A. nubē	avē	urbē	regē

PLURAL.

N. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
G. nubīum	avīum	urbīum	regūm
D. nubībūs	avībūs	urbībūs	regībūs
A. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
V. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
A. nubībūs.	avībūs.	urbībūs.	regībūs.

II. Nouns in **es, is, s impure**, and **x**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Miles, <i>m.</i> <i>soldier.</i>	Lapis, <i>m.</i> <i>stone.</i>	Ars, <i>f.</i> <i>art.</i>	Judex, <i>m. and f.</i> <i>judge.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. milēs	lāpis	ars	jūdex ²
G. militīs	lapīdis	artīs	judicīs
D. militī	lapīdī	artī	judicī
A. militēm	lapīdēm	artēm	judicēm
V. milēs	lapīs	ars	judex
A. militē	lapīdē	artē	judicē

PLURAL.

N. militēs	lapīdēs	artēs	judicēs
G. militūm	lapīdūm	artiūm	judiciūm

¹ *Impure*; i.e., preceded by a consonant.

² X in rex = *gs*; *g* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending: but in judex, x = *cs*; *c* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending.

<i>D. militibūs</i>	<i>lapidibūs</i>	<i>artibūs</i>	<i>judicibūs</i>
<i>A. militēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>judicēs</i>
<i>V. militēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>judicēs</i>
<i>A. militibūs.</i>	<i>lapidibūs.</i>	<i>artibūs.</i>	<i>judicibūs.</i>

III. Nouns in **as, os, us**, and **e**:—*those in as, os, and us with stem changed, those in e with stem unchanged.*

<i>Civitas, f.</i>	<i>Nepos, m.</i>	<i>Virtus, f.</i>	<i>Mare, n.</i>
<i>state.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>	<i>virtue.</i>	<i>sea.</i>

SINGULAR.

<i>N. civitās</i>	<i>nepōs</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	<i>mārē</i>
<i>G. civitātis</i>	<i>nepōtis</i>	<i>virtutis</i>	<i>maris</i>
<i>D. civitatī</i>	<i>nepōtī</i>	<i>virtutī</i>	<i>marī</i>
<i>A. civitatē</i>	<i>nepōtē</i>	<i>virtutē</i>	<i>marē</i>
<i>V. civitās</i>	<i>nepōs</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	<i>marē</i>
<i>A. civitatē</i>	<i>nepōtē</i>	<i>virtutē</i>	<i>marī</i> ²

PLURAL.

<i>N. civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtutēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
<i>G. civitatū</i> ¹	<i>nepōtū</i>	<i>virtutū</i>	<i>marīū</i>
<i>D. civitatibūs</i>	<i>nepōtibūs</i>	<i>virtutibūs</i>	<i>marībūs</i>
<i>A. civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtutēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
<i>V. civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtutēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
<i>A. civitatibūs.</i>	<i>nepōtibūs.</i>	<i>virtutibūs.</i>	<i>marībūs.</i>

51. CLASS II.—WITHOUT NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **l** and **r**:—*with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

<i>Sol, m.</i>	<i>Consul, m.</i>	<i>Passer, m.</i>	<i>Vultur, m.</i>
<i>sun.</i>	<i>consul.</i>	<i>sparrow.</i>	<i>vulture.</i>

SINGULAR.

<i>N. sōl</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>passēr</i>	<i>vultūr</i>
<i>G. sōlis</i>	<i>consulīs</i>	<i>passērīs</i>	<i>vultūrīs</i>
<i>D. sōlī</i>	<i>consulī</i>	<i>passērī</i>	<i>vultūrī</i>
<i>A. sōlē</i>	<i>consulē</i>	<i>passērē</i>	<i>vultūrē</i>
<i>V. sōl</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>passēr</i>	<i>vultūr</i>
<i>A. sōlē</i>	<i>consulē</i>	<i>passērē</i>	<i>vultūrē</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. sōlēs</i>	<i>consulēs</i>	<i>passērēs</i>	<i>vultūrēs</i>
<i>G. sōlīs</i>	<i>consulū</i>	<i>passērū</i>	<i>vultūrū</i>
<i>D. sōlibūs</i>	<i>consulibūs</i>	<i>passeribūs</i>	<i>vulturibūs</i>

¹ Sometimes *civitatū*.

² Sometimes *mare* in poetry.

A. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
V. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
A. sölībūs.	consulībūs.	passerībūs.	vulturībūs.

II. Nouns in **o** and **r**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Leo, m. <i>lion.</i>	Virgo, f. <i>maiden.</i>	Pater, m. <i>father.</i>	Pastor, m. <i>shepherd.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. leo	virgo	pätēr	pastör
G. leönīs	virginīs	pät̄rīs	pastörīs
D. leönī	virginī	patri	pastörī
A. leönēm	virginēm	patrēm	pastörēm
V. leo	virgo	pätēr	pastör
A. leönē	virginē	patrē	pastörē

PLURAL.

N. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
G. leönūm	virginūm	patrūm	pastörūm
D. leonībūs	virginībūs	patriībūs	pastorībūs
A. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
V. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
A. leonībūs.	virginībūs.	patriībūs.	pastorībūs.

III. Nouns in **en**, **us**, and **ut**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Carmen, n. <i>song.</i>	Opus, n. <i>work.</i>	Corpus, n. <i>body.</i>	Capūt, n. <i>head.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. carmēn	öpūs	corpūs	cäpūt
G. carmīnīs	opērīs	corpörīs	capītīs
D. carmīnī	opērī	corpörī	capītī
A. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
V. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
A. carmīnē	opērē	corpörē	capītē

PLURAL.

N. carmīnā	opērā	corpörā	capītā
G. carmīnūm	opērūm	corpörūm	capītūm
D. carminībūs	operībūs	corporībūs	capitībūs
A. carmīnā	opērā	corpörā	capītā
V. carmīnā	opērā	corpörā	capītā
A. carminībūs.	operībūs.	corporībūs.	capitībūs.

52. Case-Endings.—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen,

1. That the nouns belonging to Class II. differ from those of Class I. only in taking no case-ending in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

2. That all nouns of both classes are declined with the following

Case-Endings.

SINGULAR.	
Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom. s^1 (es, is) — ²	ě — ²
Gen. is	is
Dat. i	i
Acc. $ēm$ (im) ³	like Nom.
Voc. like Nom.	“ “
Abl. $č, i$	ě, i
PLURAL.	
Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom. $ēs$	$ǎ, iǎ$
Gen. $üm, iüm$	$üm, iüm$
Dat. $ibūs$	$ibūs$
Acc. $ēs$	$ǎ, iǎ$
Voc. $ēs$	$ǎ, iǎ$
Abl. $ibūs.$	$ibūs.$

53. Declension.—To apply these endings in declension, we must know, besides the Nominative Singular,

1. *The Gender*, as that shows which set of endings must be used.

2. *The Genitive Singular* (or some oblique case), as that contains the *stem* (41) to which these endings must be added.

¹ In nouns in x (= cs or gs), s is the case-ending, and the c or g belongs to the stem.

² The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting, as in all nouns of Class II.

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

54. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE:

Class I.

Rūpes,	Gen. rupis, f.	rock;	hospes,	Gen. hospitis, m.	guest.
vestis,	vestis, f.	garment;	cuspis,	cuspidis, f.	spear.
trabs,	trābis, f.	beam;	mons,	montis, m.	mountain.
lex,	lēgis, f.	law;	āpex,	apicis, m.	summit.
libertas,	libertātis, f.	liberty;	sālus,	salūtis, f.	safety.
sedile,	sedilis, n.	seat;			

Class II.

Exsul,	Gen. exsulis, m. and f.	exile;	dōlor,	Gen. doloris, m.	pain.
actio,	actiōnis, f.	action;	imāgo,	imaginis, f.	image.
anser,	ansēris, m.	goose;	frāter,	fratris, m.	brother.
nūmen,	nomīnis, n.	name;	tempus,	tempōris, n.	time.

RULE XVI — Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:¹

Cātōnis ōrātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *the camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hāmīlcāris, *the death of Hamilcar*. Liv.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Cātōnis ōrātiōnēs, *Cato's orations*.

Catōnis is a proper noun, as it is the name of a person (31, 1). It is of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class II., as it has no Nominative Ending (49, II. and 51, II.): STEM, *Catōn* (41); Nom. *Cato* (*n* dropped, 49, II.). Singu-

¹ The Appositive (363, p. 15) and this qualifying Genitive resemble each other in the fact that they both qualify the meaning of another noun: *Cluilius rex*, *Cluilius the king*; *Catōnis oratiōnes*, *Cato's orations*, or *the orations of Cato*. Here the Appositive *rex* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *Cluilius* by showing *what* *Cluilius* is meant, — *Cluilius the king*. In a similar manner, the Genitive *Catōnis* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *oratiōnes* by showing *what* orations are meant, — *the orations of Cato*. Yet the Appositive and the Genitive are readily distinguished by the fact that the former qualifies a noun denoting the same person or

lar:¹ *Cato, Catōnis, Catōni, Catōnem, Cato, Catōne*. It is of the Masculine gender, as the names of males are masculine by 35, I. 1. It is in the Genitive Singular, depending upon *oratiōnes*, according to Rule XVI: "Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive."

THIRD DECLENSION — CONTINUED. — CLASS I.²

EXERCISE VIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Civis, civis, m. and f.</i>	<i>citizen.</i>
<i>Lex, lēgis, f.</i>	<i>law.</i>
<i>Mors, mortis, f.</i>	<i>death.</i>
<i>Pax, pācis, f.</i>	<i>peace.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Nubis, nubium. 2. Nubem, nubes. 3. Avis, aves.
4. Avi, avibus. 5. Urbs, urbes. 6. Urbi, urbibus. 7. Rex, reges.
8. Regis, regum. 9. Nubēs, milēs. 10. Nubis, militis.
11. Nubem, militem. 12. Rex, judex. 13. Regis, judicis.
14. Reges, iudices. 15. Civitas, civitates. 16. Virtus, virtutes.
17. Mors regis.³ 18. Morte regis. 19. Mortes regum.
20. Virtus iudicis. 21. Pacis gloria.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The citizen, to the citizen, of the citizen, of citizens, for citizens.
2. A cloud, clouds, of a cloud, of clouds, with a cloud, with clouds.
3. A king, a law. 4. Kings, laws.

thing as itself, while the Genitive qualifies a noun denoting a *different* person or thing. Thus, in the examples above, *Cluilius* and the Appositive *rex* denote the *same* person; while *oratiōnes* and the Genitive *Catōnis* denote entirely *different* objects.

¹ As *Cato* is the name of a person, the Plural is seldom used.

² This exercise furnishes practice in the declension of nouns belonging to Class I. of the Third Declension. See 50.

³ *Regis* is in the Genitive, and qualifies the meaning of *mors*, according to Rule XVI. 395.

5. Of the king, of the law. 6. Of the kings, of the laws.
 7. To the king, to the law. 8. To the kings, to the laws.
 9. The law of the state.¹ 10. The laws of the state.

THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.—CLASS II.
 PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions.²

Ad *amicum* scripsi, *I have written to a friend.* Cic. In *cūriam*, *into the senate-house.* Liv. In *Italiā*,³ *in Italy.* Nep. Pro *castris*, *before the camp.*

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Ad *amicūm*, *To a friend.*

Amicum is a noun (31) of the Second Declension (45), as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *amic* (41). Singular: *amicus*, *amici*, *amico*, *amicum*, *amice*, *amico*. Plural: *amici*, *amicorum*, *amicis*, *amicos*, *amici*, *amicis*. It is of the Masculine gender by 45, is in the Accusative Singular, and is used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII.: "The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions." The Accusative is used with *ad*.

¹ The Latin word for *of the state* will be in the Genitive, according to Rule XVI. 395.

² The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other: *in Italia esse*, to be in Italy; *ante me*, before me. Here *in* and *ante* are prepositions. In the Vocabularies, each preposition, as it occurs, will be marked as such; and the case which may be used with it will be specified. It has not been thought advisable at this early stage of the course to burden the memory of the learner with a list of prepositions and their cases.

³ Here the Ablative *Italia* is used with *in*; though, in the second example, the Accusative *curiam* is used with the same preposition. The rule is, that the Latin preposition *in* is used with the Accusative when it means *into*, and with the Ablative when it means *in*.

EXERCISE IX.

I. Vocabulary.

<i>Ad, prep. with acc.</i>	<i>to, towards.</i>
Cicērō, Cicērōnis, <i>m.</i>	Cicero, the Roman orator.
Consūl, consūlis, <i>m.</i>	consul. ¹
Contrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	against, contrary to.
Exsūl, exsūlis, <i>m. and f.</i>	exile.
Frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i>	brother.
Nōmēn, nōminis, <i>n.</i>	name.
Orātiō, orātiōnis, <i>f.</i>	oration, speech.
Orātōr, orātōris, <i>m.</i>	orator.
Victōr, victōris, <i>m.</i>	victor, conqueror.

II. Translate into English.

1. Leo, leōnis, leōnes. 2. Virgo, virgīnis, virgīnes. 3. Solis, solem, soles. 4. Consūlis, consulem, consules. 5. Solibus, consulibus. 6. Passēris, vultūris. 7. Passerum, vulturum. 8. Patri, pastōri. 9. Patres, pastores. 10. Carmen, carmina. 11. Caput, capita. 12. Opēris, corpōris. 13. Cicerōnis² oratio. 14. Cicerōnis oratiōnes. 15. Oratiōne consūlis. 16. Ad gloriam.³ 17. Contra regem.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The exile, the exiles. 2. For the exile, for the exiles. 3. Of an exile, of the exiles. 4. The shepherd, the orator. 5. Of shepherds, of orators. 6. Shepherds, orators. 7. Of a shepherd, of an orator. 8. A song, a name. 9. Songs,

¹ The *consuls* were joint presidents of the Roman commonwealth. They were elected annually, and were two in number.

² See Rule XVI. 395, and Model.

³ The Accusative *gloriam* is here used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII. 432.

names. 10. Of songs, of names. 11. Father, brother. 12. To¹ the father, to the brother. 13. Contrary to the law.² 14. Contrary to the laws of the state.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

116. Nouns of the fourth declension end in

us, — *masculine*; **u**, — *neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .	Cornu, <i>horn</i> .	Case-Endings.	
SINGULAR.			
N. fruct us	corn u	us	u
G. fruct us	corn us	us	us
D. fruct ui	corn u	ui	u
A. fruct um	corn u	um	u
V. fruct us	corn u	us	u
A. fruct u	corn u	u	u
PLURAL.			
N. fruct us	corn uā	us	uā
G. fruct uum	corn uum	uum	uum
D. fruct ibus	corn ibus	ibus (ūbus)	ibus (ūbus)
A. fruct us	corn uā	us	uā
V. fruct us	corn uā	us	uā
A. fruct ibus .	corn ibus .	ibus (ūbus).	ibus (ūbus).

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—*Cantus* song; *currus*, chariot; *cursus*, course; *versus*, verse; *genu*, knee.

¹ To should still be regarded as a sign of the Dative, though it may sometimes be rendered by the preposition *ad*.

² See Rule XXXII. 432. The words *contrary to* are to be rendered by a single Latin preposition.

EXERCISE X.

I. Vocabulary.

Adventūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>arrival, approach.</i>
Antē, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>before.</i>
Caesār, Caesāris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Caesar, a Roman surname.</i>
Cantūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>singing, song.</i>
Conspectūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>sight, presence.</i>
Exercītūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>army.</i>
Hostīs, hostīs, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>enemy.</i>
Impētūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>attack.</i>
In, <i>prep.</i>	<i>into with acc., in with abl.</i>
Luscīniā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nightingale.</i>
Occāsūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>the setting, as of the sun.</i>
Post, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>after.</i>
Ver, vēris, <i>n.</i>	<i>spring.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Fructus, cantus.
2. Fructibus, cantibus.
3. Cantus luscīniae.¹
4. Cantu luscīniae.
5. Cantibus luscīniārum.
6. Adventus veris.
7. Post adventum² veris.¹
8. Solis occāsus.
9. Post solis occāsum.
10. Caesāris adventu.
11. Ante adventum Caesāris.
12. Impētus hostium.
13. Impētu hostiū.
14. In conspectu exercītus.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The army, the armies.
2. For the army, for the armies.
3. Of the army, of the armies.
4. The arrival of the army.
5. Before the arrival of the army.
6. After³

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. See p. 22.

² Used with *post*, according to Rule XXXII. See p. 24.

³ See Rule XXXII. 432, p. 24. The pupil will remember that the English prepositions, *to, for, with, from, by*, are generally rendered into Latin by merely putting the noun in the proper case, i.e. in the Dative for *to* or *for*, and in the Ablative for *with, from, by*. Other English prepositions, *before, after, behind, between, etc.*, are rendered into Latin by corresponding Latin prepositions.

the arrival of the consul. 7. The singing of the night-
ingale. 8. After the setting of the sun. 9. Before the
attack of the enemy. 10. After the attack of the enemy.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

119. Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, — *feminine*,
and are declined as follows:

Dies, <i>day</i> . ¹	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diēī	rēī	eī
D. diēī	rēī	eī
A. diēm	rēm	ēm
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diē	rē	ē
PLURAL.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diērūm	rērūm	ērūm
D. diēbūs	rēbūs	ēbūs
A. diēs	rēs	ēs
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diēbūs.	rēbūs.	ēbūs.

1. *Case-Endings*.—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

E in *ei* is generally short when preceded by a consonant, otherwise long.

2. *Examples for Practice*.²—*Acies*, battle-array; *effigies*, effigy; *facies*, face; *series*, series; *species*, form; *spes*, hope.

¹ *Dies*, day, is an exception in Gender, as it is generally *masculine*, though sometimes *feminine* in the singular.

² Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want, in the Plural, the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative. These cases must, therefore, be omitted in declining these examples.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

 121. Case-Endings of Latin nouns.¹

SINGULAR.							
Dec. I.	Dec. II.		Dec. III.		Dec. IV.		D. V.
Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
N. ā	ūs — ²	ūm	s (es, is) —	ē —	ūs	ū	ēs
G. ae	I	I	Is	Is	ūs	ūs-	ēī
D. ae	ō	ō	I	I	ui	ū	ēī
A. ām	ūm	ūm	ēm (īm)	like nom.	ūm	ū	ēm
V. ā	ē —	ūm	like nom.	like nom.	ūs	ū	ēs
A. ā	ō	ō	ē (ī)	ē (ī)	ū	ū	ē
PLURAL.							
N. ae	I	ā	īs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
G. ārum	ōrum	ōrum	ūm (iūm)	ūm (iūm)	uūm	uūm	ērūm
D. is	īs	īs	ībūs	ībūs	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs)	ēbūs
A. ās	ōs	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
V. ae	I	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs
A. is.	īs	īs.	ībūs	ībūs.	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs).	ēbūs.

EXERCISE XI.

I. Vocabulary.

Aciēs, āciēī, f.	battle-array, army.
Amicūs, ī, m.	friend.
Cībūs, ī, m.	food.
Dē, prep. with abl.	concerning.
Diēs, diēī, m. and f.	day.
Fāciēs, fāciēī, f.	face, appearance.
Nūmērūs, ī, m.	number, quantity.
Rēs, rēī, f.	thing, affair.
Spēcīēs, spēcīēī, f.	appearance.
Spēs, spēī, f.	hope.
Victōriā, ae, f.	victory.

¹ This table presents the endings of all nouns in the Latin language, except a few derived from the Greek.

² The dash denotes that the case-ending is sometimes wanting: *er* and *ir* in Dec. II., it will be remembered, are not case-endings, but parts of the stem (45, 1).

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Diēi, diērum, diēbus. 2. Aciēi, aciem, acie. 3. Diem, speciem. 4. Die, specie. 5. Res, spēs. 6. Rei, spei. 7. Victoriae spes. 8. Victoriae spe. 9. Diēi horae. 10. Numērus diērum. 11. Gloria, cibus, nubes, cantus, facies. 12. Glorīae, cibi, nubis, cantus, faciēi. 13. Gloriam, cibum, nubem, cantum, faciem.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A day, days. 2. Of the day, of the days. 3. For the day, for the days. 4. The thing, the things. 5. With the thing, with the things. 6. Concerning the thing, concerning the things. 7. Of the thing, of the things. 8. Concerning the battle-array. 9. Wisdom, friend, citizen, fruit, hope. 10. For wisdom, for a citizen, for hope.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

Masc., Dec. II.

Fem., Dec. I.

Neut., Dec. II.

us —¹,

a,

um.

They are declined as follows:

Bonus, good.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> bōnūs	bōnā	bōnūm
<i>Gen.</i> bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i> bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i> bonūm	bonām	bonūm
<i>Voc.</i> bonē	bonā	bonūm
<i>Abl.</i> bonō	bonā	bonō ;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Gen.</i> bonōrūm	bonārūm	bonōrūm
<i>Dat.</i> bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i> bonōs	bonās	bonā
<i>Voc.</i> bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Abl.</i> bonīs	bonīs	bonīs.

Liber, free.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Gen.</i> libērī	libērae	libērī
<i>Dat.</i> libērō	libērae	libērō
<i>Acc.</i> libērūm	libērām	libērūm
<i>Voc.</i> libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Abl.</i> libērō	libērā	libērō ;

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Gen.</i> liberōrūm	liberārūm	liberōrūm
<i>Dat.</i> libērīs	libērīs	libērīs
<i>Acc.</i> libērōs	libērās	libērā
<i>Voc.</i> libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Abl.</i> libērīs	libērīs	libērīs.

¹ The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45, 1.

Aeger, sick.**SINGULAR.**

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	aegēr	aegrā	aegrūm
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrī	aegræ	aegrī
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrō	aegræ	aegrō
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrūm	aegrām	aegrūm
<i>Voc.</i>	aeger	aegrā	aegrūm
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrō	aegrā	aegrō ;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	aegrī	aegræ	aegrā
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrōrūm	aegrārūm	aegrōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrōs	aegrās	aegrā
<i>Voc.</i>	aegrī	aegræ	aegrā
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs.

1. *Bonus* is declined in the Masc. like *servus* of Dec. II. (45), in the Fem. like *mensa* of Dec. I. (42), and in the Neut. like *templum* of Dec. II. (45).

2. *Liber* differs in declension from *bonus* only in dropping *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc. (45, 3, 1). *Aeger* differs from *liber* only in dropping *e* before *r* (45, 3, 2).

3. Most adjectives in *er* are declined like *aeger*.

RULE XXXIII. — Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind*.¹ Cic. Vērae amicitiae, *true friendships*. Cic. Māgister optimus, *the best teacher*. Cic.

¹ Here the adjective *caeca* is in the feminine gender, in the singular number, and in the nominative case, to agree with *fortūna*. It is declined like *BONUS*: *caecus, caeca, caecum*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Verae amicitiae, True friendships.

Verae is an adjective (146) of the First and Second Declensions (147): STEM, *ver* (41, 148, 1). Singular: N. *verus, veră, verum*; G. *veri, verae, veri*; D. *vero, verae, vero*; A. *verum, veram, verum*; V. *vere, veră, verum*; A. *vero, veră, vero*. Plural: N. *veri, verae, vera*; G. *verorum, verarum, verorum*; D. *veris, veris, veris*; A. *veros, veras, vera*; V. *veri, verae, vera*; A. *veris, veris, veris*. It is in the Nominative Plural Feminine, and agrees with its noun *amicitiae*, according to Rule XXXIII: "An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE."

EXERCISE XII.

I. Vocabulary.

<i>Annŭlŭs, i, m.</i>	<i>ring.</i>
<i>Aureŭs, ă, ŭm,¹</i>	<i>golden.</i>
<i>Beătŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>happy, blessed.</i>
<i>Bŏnŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>good.</i>
<i>Egrĕgiŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>distinguished.</i>
<i>Fĭdŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>faithful.</i>
<i>Grătŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>acceptable, pleasing.</i>
<i>Magnŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>great.</i>
<i>Multŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>much, many.</i>
<i>Puellă, ae, f.</i>	<i>girl.</i>
<i>Pulchĕr, pulchră, pulchrŭm,</i>	<i>beautiful.</i>
<i>Rĕgină, ae, f.</i>	<i>queen.</i>
<i>Rĕgnŭm, i, n.</i>	<i>kingdom.</i>
<i>Vĕrŭs, ă, ŭm,</i>	<i>true.</i>
<i>Vită, ae, f.</i>	<i>life.</i>

¹ The endings *a* and *um* belong respectively to the feminine and to the neuter. Thus *aureus, aurea, aureum*, like *bonus*, 148.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amicus fidus.¹ 2. Amīci fidi. 3. Amīco fido. 4. Amīcum fidum. 5. Amīce fide. 6. Amicōrum fidōrum. 7. Amīcis fidis. 8. Amīcos fidos. 9. Corōnā aureā. 10. Corōnae aureae. 11. Corōnam auream. 12. Corōnā aureā. 13. Coronārum aureārum. 14. Corōnis aureis. 15. Corōnas aureas. 16. Donum gratum. 17. Doni grati. 18. Dono grato. 19. Dona grata. 20. Donōrum gratōrum. 21. Donis gratis. 22. Ager pulcher. 23. Puellā pulchrā. 24. Donum pulchrum. 25. Agri pulchri. 26. Puellae pulchrae. 27. Dona pulchra. 28. Beātā vitā. 29. Aureus annūlus. 30. Aurei annūli. 31. Magnā gloriā. 32. Egre-giā victoriā.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A true² friend. 2. The true² friends. 3. For a true friend. 4. For true friends. 5. Of the true friend. 6. Of true friends. 7. True glory. 8. With true glory. 9. Of true glory. 10. An acceptable word. 11. Acceptable words. 12. With acceptable words. 13. Of acceptable words. 14. A beautiful book. 15. The beautiful books. 16. With a beautiful book. 17. Of beautiful books. 18. The beautiful queen. 19. The crown of the beautiful queen. 20. The beautiful crown of the queen. 21. A good king, a good queen, a good kingdom. 22. The brothers of the good king.

¹ In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example; though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic, the adjective is placed before its noun; as, *Veræ amicitiae*, true friendships. *Fidus* agrees with *amicus*, according to Rule XXXIII.

² Be sure and put the adjective in the right form to agree with its noun, according to Rule XXXIII.

II. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

150. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes:

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms, — one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms, — the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form, — the same for all genders.

151. I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS of this declension have in the nominative singular:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
er,	is,	e.

They are declined as follows :

Acer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>G. acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>
<i>D. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>A. acrēm</i>	<i>acrēm</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>V. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>A. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī ;</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>G. acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>
<i>D. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>
<i>A. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>V. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>A. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs.</i>

152. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS have in the nominative singular:

M. and F.	Neut.	
1. is	e,	for positives.
2. ior (or)	ius (us),	for comparatives.

They are declined as follows:

Tristis, *sad*.

Tristior, *more sad*.¹

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. tristis	tristē	N. tristior	tristiūs
G. tristis	tristis	G. tristioris	tristiōris
D. tristī	tristī	D. tristiorī	tristiōrī
A. tristēma	tristē	A. tristiorēma	tristiūs
V. tristis	tristē	V. tristior	tristiūs
A. tristī	tristī;	A. tristiorē (ī)	tristiōrē (ī);

PLURAL.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. tristēs	tristiā	N. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
G. tristīum	tristiūm	G. tristiorūm	tristiōrūm
D. tristībūs	tristiūs	D. tristiorībūs	tristiōrībūs
A. tristēs	tristiā	A. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
V. tristēs	tristiā	V. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
A. tristībūs	tristiūs.	A. tristiorībūs	tristiōrībūs.

153. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING. — All other adjectives have but one form in the nominative singular for all genders. They generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *l* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings. The following are examples:

Felix, *happy*.

Prudens, *prudent*.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. felix	fēlix	N. prudens	prudens
G. felicis	felicis	G. prudentis	prudentis
D. felicī	felicī	D. prudentī	prudentī
A. felicēma	felix	A. prudentēma	prudens
V. felix	felix	V. prudens	prudens
A. felicē (ī)	felicē (ī);	A. prudentē (ī)	prudentē (ī);

¹ Comparative. See 160.

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	<i>N.</i> prudentēs	prudentiā
<i>G.</i> felicīum	felicīum	<i>G.</i> prudentiūm	prudentiūm
<i>D.</i> felicībūs	felicībūs	<i>D.</i> prudentībūs	prudentībūs
<i>A.</i> felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	<i>A.</i> prudentēs	prudentiā
<i>V.</i> felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	<i>V.</i> prudentēs	prudentiā
<i>A.</i> felicībūs	felicībūs.	<i>A.</i> prudentībūs	prudentībūs.

EXERCISE XIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Acēr, ācris, ācrē,	<i>sharp, severe.</i>
Animāl, ānimālīs, <i>n.</i>	<i>animal.</i>
Brēvis, ē,	<i>short, brief.</i>
Crūdēlis, ē,	<i>cruel.</i>
Dōlōr, dōlōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>pain, grief.</i>
Dux, dūcis, <i>m.</i>	<i>leader.</i>
Fertīlis, ē, <i>M.</i>	<i>fertile.</i>
Fortīs, ē,	<i>brave.</i>
Nāvālīs, ē,	<i>naval.</i>
Omnīs, ē,	<i>every, all, whole.</i>
Pugnā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>battle.</i>
Sāpiens, sāpientīs,	<i>wise.</i>
Singulārīs, ē,	<i>singular, remarkable.</i>
Utilīs, ē,	<i>useful.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Dolor acer. 2. Dolores acres. 3. Lex acris. 4. Legibus acris. 5. Hostis crudelis. 6. Hostem crudelem. 7. Miles fortis. 8. Virtus militis¹ fortis. 9. Virtute militum¹ fortium. 10. Ager fertilis. 11. In agro fertilis. 12. Agros fertiles. 13. In agris fertilibus. 14. Post vitam brevem. 15. Pugnae navales. 16. Post pugnas navales. 17. Singularis virtus. 18. Singulari virtute. 19. Omne animal. 20. Omnia animalia.

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A useful citizen. 2. Of useful citizens. 3. For a useful citizen. 4. For useful citizens. 5. Of a useful citizen. 6. The wise judge. 7. Wise judges. 8. For the wise judge. 9. For wise judges. 10. Brave soldiers. 11. For brave soldiers. 12. A brave soldier. 13. Of the brave soldier. 14. The brave leader. 15. Brave leaders. 16. The word of the brave leader. 17. By the words of the brave leader.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms to denote different degrees of quality. They are usually called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*,¹ high, higher, highest.

Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes best rendered into English by *too* and *very*, instead of *more* and *most*: *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, more learned, or too learned; *doctissimus*, most learned, or very learned.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

I. *Terminational Comparison*—by endings.

II. *Adverbial Comparison*—by adverbs.

I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iōr,	iōr,	iūs.	issimūs,	issimā,	issimūm.

¹ Each of these forms of the adjective is declined. Thus *altus* and *altissimus* are declined like *bonus*, 148: *altus*, *a*, *um*; *altī*, *ae*, *i*, etc.; *altissimus*, *a*, *um*; *altissimī*, *ae*, *i*, etc. *Altior* is declined like *tristior*, 152: *altior*, *altius*; *altiōris*, etc.

EXAMPLES.

Altus, altior, altissimus: *high, higher, highest.*

lævis, levior, levissimus: *light, lighter, lightest.*

II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxime*, most, to the positive:

Arduus, māgis arduus, maxime arduus.

Arduous, more arduous, most arduous.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Orātōr clārīōr, *A more renowned orator.*

Clarior is an adjective (146) in the Comparative degree (160, 162), from the positive *clarus*, which is of the First and Second Declensions (148). Positive, *clārus*; STEM, *clār*; Comparative, *clārīor*; Superlative, *clarissimus*. *Clarior* is an adjective of the Third Declension, declined like *tristior* (152). Singular: N. *clārīor*, *clarius*; G. *clārīōris*, *clariōris*, etc.¹ It is in the Nominative Singular Masculine, and agrees with its noun *orātor*, according to Rule XXXIII.²

EXERCISE XIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Altūs, ū, ūm,	<i>high, lofty.</i>
Clārūs, ū, ūm,	<i>distinguished, renowned.</i>
Intēr, prep. with acc.	<i>among, in the midst of.</i>
Mons, montīs, m.	<i>mountain.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Orātōr clarus. 2. Orātōr clarior.³ 3. Orātōr clarissimus. 4. Oratōres clari. 5. Oratōres clariōres.³ 6. Ora-

¹ Decline through all the cases of both numbers.

² Give the Rule.

³ Declined like *tristior*, 152. Comparatives and superlatives, as well as positives, must agree with their nouns, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

tōres clarissīmi. 7. Beāta vita. 8. Beatior vita. 9. Beatissīma vita. 10. Donum gratum. 11. Donum gratius. 12. Donum gratissimum. 13. Dona grata. 14. Dona gratiōra. 15. Dona gratissīma. 16. Millēs fortissīmi. 17. Liber utilis. 18. Libri utīliōres. 19. Libris utilissīmis. 20. Mons altus. 21. Montes altiōres.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. A fertile field. 2. A more fertile field. 3. The most fertile field. 4. Fertile fields. 5. More fertile fields. 6. A useful life. 7. A more useful life. 8. The most useful life. 9. Useful lives. 10. More useful lives. 11. The most useful lives. 12. A pleasing song. 13. A more pleasing song. 14. The most pleasing song.

NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes:

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS: ¹ *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS: ¹ *primus*, first; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES: ¹ *singūli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnūs, unā, unūm,	prīmūs, first,	singūli, one by one.
2. duō, duae, duō,	secundūs, second,	bini, two by two. ¶
3. trēs, triā,	tertiūs, third,	terni (trini).
4. quattuōr,	quartūs, fourth,	quāterni.
5. quinquē,	quintūs, fifth,	quini.
6. sex,	sextūs,	seni.

¹ Cardinals denote simply the number of objects: *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two. Ordinals denote the place of an object in a series: *primus*, first; *secundus*.

7. septēm,	septimūs,	septēni.
8. octō,	octāvūs,	octōni.
9. nōvēm,	nōnūs,	nōvēni.
10. dēcēm,	dēcimūs,	dēni.
11. undēcīm,	undēcimūs,	undēni.
12. duōdēcīm,	duōdēcimūs,	duōdēni.
13. trēdēcīm, or dēcēm ēt trēs,	tertiūs dēcimūs,	terni dēni.
20. vigintī,*	vicēsīmūs,	vicēni.
21. { vigintī ūnūs,	vicēsīmūs primūs,	vicēni singūli.
{ ūnūs ēt vigintī,	ūnūs ēt vicēsīmūs,	singūli ēt vicēni.
30. trīgintā,	tricēsīmūs,	tricēni.
40. quadrāgintā,	quadrāgēsīmūs,	quadrāgēni.
50. quinquāgintā,	quinquāgēsīmūs,	quinquāgēni.
100. centū,	centēsīmūs,	centēni.
200. dūcentī, ae, ā,	dūcentēsīmūs,	dūcēni.
1000. millē,	millēsīmūs,	singulā millia.

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. Cardinals.

175. On the declension of cardinals, observe,

1. That the units, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *tres*, are declined.
2. That the other units, all the tens, and *centum*, are indeclinable.
3. That the hundreds are declined.¹
4. That *mille* is sometimes declined.²

176. The first three cardinals are declined as follows :

1. Unus, one.

	Singular.			Plural.		
N. ūnūs,	ūnā,	ūnū,	ūnī,	ūnae,	ūnā,	
G. unīūs,	unīūs,	unīūs,	unōrū,	unārū,	unōrū,	
D. unī,	unī,	unī,	unīs,	unīs,	unīs,	
A. unū,	unā,	unū,	unōs,	unās,	unā,	
V. unē,	unā,	unū,				
A. unō,	unā,	unō;	unīs,	unīs,	unīs.	

second. *Distributives* denote the number of objects taken at a time: *singūli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two.

¹ These are declined like the plural of *bonus* (148); *ducentī, ae, a*, two hundred.

² Though only in the plural, and only when used substantively. It is then declined like the plural of *mare* (50); *millia, millium, millibus*.

2. Duo, *two*.

N. duō,
G. duōrūm,
D. duōbūs,
A. duōs, duō,
A. duōbūs,

duae,
duārūm,
duābūs,
duās,
duābūs,

duō,
duōrūm,
duōbūs,
duō,
duōbūs.

3. Tres, *three*.

trēs, m. and f.
triūm,
tribūs,
trēs,
tribūs,

triā, n.
triūm,
tribūs,
triā,
tribūs.

EXERCISE XV.

I. Vocabulary.

Annūs, 1, m.	year.
Classis, classis, f.	fleet.
Fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, f.	fortitude, bravery.
Impēriūm, ii, n.	reign, power.
Nāvis, nāvis, f.	ship.
Proeliūm, ii, n.	battle.
Vīr, vīri, m.	man, hero.

II. Translate into English.

1. Unus¹ liber. 2. Duo¹ libri. 3. Liber primus.¹ 4. Liber secundus. 5. Tres libri. 6. Tertius liber. 7. Tria bella. 8. Post tria bella. 9. Post tertium bellum. 10. Ante quartum bellum. 11. Quattuor² anni. 12. Post bellum quinque annōrum. 13. Decem³ dies. 14. Decimus dies.³ 15. Decem horae. 16. Decīma hora. 17. Decem proelia. 18. Decīmum proelium. 19. Horā diēi decīmā.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Five friends. 2. Of five friends. 3. The fifth year. 4. The fifth day. 5. The fifth present. 6. With five presents. 7. Eight books. 8. With eight books. 9. The eighth book. 10. Before the eighth book. 11. The bravery of two soldiers. 12. By the bravery of two soldiers.

¹ Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns, like other adjectives.

² The indeclinable numeral adjectives (175, 2) may be used without change of form with nouns of any gender, and in any case.

³ *Dies*, it will be remembered, is generally masculine.

CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

182. The Pronoun is that part of speech which properly supplies the place of nouns : *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes :

1. Personal Pronouns : *tu*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns : *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns : *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns : *qui*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns : *quis*, who?
6. Indefinite Pronouns : *aliquis*, some one.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou ; *sui* (Nom. not used), of himself, herself, itself. They are declined as follows :

SINGULAR.		
N. <i>ĕgō</i>	<i>tū</i>	
G. <i>meī</i>	<i>tui</i>	<i>sui</i>
D. <i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
A. <i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē</i>
V. <i>tū</i>		
A. <i>mē</i> ;	<i>tē</i> ;	<i>sē</i> ;
PLURAL.		
N. <i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	
G. <i>nostrūm</i> }	<i>vestrūm</i> }	<i>sui</i>
<i>nostrī</i> }	<i>vestrī</i> }	
D. <i>nōbis</i>	<i>vōbis</i>	<i>sibi</i>
A. <i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē</i>
V. <i>vōs</i>		
A. <i>nōbis</i> .	<i>vōbis</i>	<i>sē</i> .

1. **Substantive Pronouns.**—Personal pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

2. **Reflexive Pronoun.**—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, of himself, etc., is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

meus, <i>my</i> ,	noster, <i>our</i> .
tuus, <i>thy, your</i> ,	vester, <i>your</i> .
suus, <i>his, her, its</i> ,	suus, <i>their</i> .

They are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions;¹ *meus, mea, meum*; *noster, nostra, nostrum*: but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

Hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, idem.

They are declined as follows:

Hic, this.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hic	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
G. hujūs	hujūs	hujūs	hōrūm	hārūm	hōrūm
D. huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
A. hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
V.					
A. hōc	hāc	hōc;	his	his	his.

Illē, he or that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. illē	illā	illūd	illi	illae	illā
G. illiūs	illiūs	illiūs	illōrūm	illārūm	illōrūm
D. illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
A. illūm	illām	illūd	illōs	illās	illā
V.					
A. illō	illā	illō;	illis	illis	illis.

¹ See *bonus* and *aeger*, 148.

Istě, that.

Istě, that, is declined like *illě*. It usually refers to objects which are present to the person addressed, and sometimes expresses contempt.

Ipsě, self, he.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ipsě</i>	<i>ipsă</i>	<i>ipsŭm</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsă</i>
G. <i>ipsiŭs</i>	<i>ipsiŭs</i>	<i>ipsiŭs</i>	<i>ipsōrŭm</i>	<i>ipsārŭm</i>	<i>ipsōrŭm</i>
D. <i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>
A. <i>ipsŭm</i>	<i>ipsām</i>	<i>ipsŭm</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsă</i>
V.					
A. <i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsă</i>	<i>ipsō</i> ;	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i> .

Is, he, that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>is</i>	<i>eă</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>iī</i>	<i>cae</i>	<i>eă</i>
G. <i>ejŭs</i>	<i>ejŭs</i>	<i>ejŭs</i>	<i>eōrŭm</i>	<i>eārŭm</i>	<i>eōrŭm</i>
D. <i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>
A. <i>eŭm</i>	<i>eām</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>eă</i>
V.					
A. <i>eō</i>	<i>eă</i>	<i>eō</i> ;	<i>iis (eis)</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i> .

Idem, the same.

Idem, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *isdem* to *idem*, and *iddem* to *idem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem* ; thus :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>idēm</i>	<i>eădēm</i>	<i>idēm</i>	<i>iidēm</i>	<i>eaedēm</i>	<i>eădēm</i>
G. <i>ejusdēm</i>	<i>ejusdēm</i>	<i>ejusdēm</i>	<i>eōrundēm</i>	<i>eārundēm</i>	<i>eōrundēm</i>
D. <i>eidēm</i>	<i>eidēm</i>	<i>eidēm</i>	<i>iisdēm</i>	<i>iisdēm</i>	<i>iisdēm</i>
A. <i>eundēm</i>	<i>eandēm</i>	<i>idēm</i>	<i>eōsdēm</i>	<i>eāsdēm</i>	<i>eădēm</i>
V.					
A. <i>eōdēm</i>	<i>eădēm</i>	<i>eōdēm</i> ;	<i>iisdēm</i>	<i>iisdēm</i>	<i>iisdēm</i> .

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
G. cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
D. cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
A. quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibus	quibus	quibus.

V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

Quis (who, which, what?) is generally used substantively, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quis	quae	quid	qui	quae	quae
G. cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
D. cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
A. quem	quam	quid	quos	quas	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibus	quibus	quibus.

Qui (which, what?) is generally used adjectively, and is declined like the *relative qui*.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite persons or things. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

190. *Quis*, any one, *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.¹

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. The Indefinites:

aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid	or aliquod,	some, some one.
quispiam,	quaepiam,	quidpiam	or quodpiam,	some, some one.
quidam,	quaedam,	quiddam	or quoddam,	certain, certain one.
quisquam,		quidquam,		any one.

¹ But after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Feminine Singular and the Neuter Plural have *quae* or *qua*; *si quae*, *si qua*. In like manner, *aliquis* has *aliqua* in the Feminine Singular and in the Neuter Plural.

II. The General Indefinites:

quisque,	quaeque,	quidque	or quodque,	every, every one.
quivis,	quaevis,	quidvis	or quodvis,	any one you please.
quilibet,	quaelibet,	quidlibet	or quodlibet,	any one you please.

EXERCISE XVI.

I. Vocabulary.

Consiliūm, ii, n.	design, plan.
Epistolā, ae, f.	letter.
Ex, prep. with abl.	from.
Insulā, ae, f.	island.
Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.	parent.
Pars, partis, f.	part, portion.
Pātriā, ae, f.	country, native country.
Praeclārūs, ū, ūm,	distinguished.
Prātūm, i, n.	meadow.
Prō, prep. with abl.	for, in behalf of.
Quivis, quaevis, quodvis,	whoever, whatever. X

II. Translate into English.

1. Mihi, tibi, sibi. 2. Ad me,¹ ad te. 3. Contra nos, contra se. 4. Ante vos, ante nos. 5. Pro vobis.¹ 6. Meū² vitā. 7. Patriā tuā. 8. Pro patriā tuā.² 9. Contra patriam tuam. 10. Nostra consilia. 11. Nostris² consiliis. 12. Vestri patres. 13. In nostrā patriā. 14. Hic² puer, hi puēri. 15. Haec corōnā, hae corōnae. 16. Hoc donum, haec dona. 17. Haec urbs praeclārā. 18. Ex hac vitā. 19. Illius libri. 20. In eā pugnā. 21. In eodem prato. 22. Quae² urbs?

¹ See 184, 1. Substantive pronouns are used in the several cases like nouns, and are parsed by the same rules. See Rule XXXII. 432. Other pronouns are sometimes used as nouns, and parsed in the same way.

² The *Possessive*, the *Demonstrative*, and the *Interrogative* pronouns, in this exercise, are all used as *adjectives*, and agree with their nouns, like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. 438, p. 32. Hence *meū* is in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with *vitā*; *nostris*, in the Dative or Ablative Plural Neuter, to agree with *consiliis*; *hic*, in the Nominative Singular Masculine, to agree with *puer*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We, you. 2. You, me, himself. 3. For you, for me, for himself. 4. Of himself, of you. 5. Against you, against me. 6. My book, your book, his book. 7. My books, your books, his books. 8. Our parents, your parents, their parents. 9. This letter, that letter. 10. These letters, those letters. 11. This city, that city. 12. These cities, those cities. 13. After that victory. 14. The same words. 15. With the same words.

CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

192. Verbs in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *lęgit*, he reads.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. TRANSITIVE VERBS, — which admit a direct object of their action: *servum*¹ *verbęrat*, he beats the slave.

II. INTRANSITIVE VERBS, — which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:²

I. THE ACTIVE VOICE, — which represents the subject as acting or existing: *păter filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

¹ Here *servum*, the slave, is the direct object of the action denoted by the verb *beats*: *beats* (what?) *the slave*.

² *Voice* shows whether the subject *acts* (Active Voice), or is *acted upon* (Passive Voice).

II. THE PASSIVE VOICE, — which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amātur*, the son is loved by his father.

II. MOODS.

196. Moods¹ are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. The **Definite** or **Finite Moods** make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. The **INDICATIVE MOOD**, — which either asserts something as a *fact*, or inquires after the fact: *lĕgit*, he is reading; *lĕgitne*, is he reading?

2. The **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**, — which expresses, not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *lĕgat*, he may read, let him read.

3. The **IMPERATIVE MOOD**, — which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lĕge*, read thou.

II. The **Indefinite Moods** express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

1. The **INFINITIVE**, — which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb, without any necessary reference to person or number: *lĕgĕre*, to read.

2. The **GERUND**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in *ING*: *amandi*, of loving; *amandi causā*, for the sake of loving.

3. The **SUPINE**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amātum*, to love, for loving; *amātu*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The **PARTICIPLE**, — which, like the English Participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

¹ *Mood*, or *Mode*, means *manner*, and relates to the manner in which the meaning of the verb is expressed, as will be seen by observing the force of the several Moods.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and Future, — *amans*, loving; *amatūrus*, about to love: and two in the Passive, the Perfect and Future, — *amātus*, loved; *amandus*, deserving to be loved.

III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:¹

I. THREE TENSES FOR INCOMPLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amo*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābo*, I shall love.

II. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvī*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amavēram*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amavēro*, I shall have loved.

198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. **Present Perfect and Historical Perfect.** — The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have* (*have loved*), and is called the *Present Perfect*, or *Perfect Definīte*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect*, or *Perfect Indefinīte*.

2. **Principal and Historical.** — Tenses are also distinguished as

1) *Principal*: — Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

2) *Historical*: — Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. **Tenses Wanting.** — The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

IV. NUMBERS.

199. There are two Numbers:² SINGULAR and PLURAL.

¹ *Tense* means *time*, and is employed to designate the *time* of an action or event.

² *Number* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to number in nouns. See 37.

V. PERSONS.

200. There are three Persons:¹ FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD.

CONJUGATION.

201. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āre,	ēre,	ere,	īre.

202. **Principal Parts.**—Four forms of the verb—the Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine²—are called, from their importance, the *Principal Parts* of the verb.

203. **Entire Conjugation.**—In any regular verb,

1. The VERB-STEM may be found by dropping the Infinitive Ending: *amāre*; stem, *am*.

2. The PRINCIPAL PARTS may be formed from this stem by means of proper endings.

3. The ENTIRE CONJUGATION of the verb through all its parts may be readily formed from these Principal Parts by means of the proper endings.³

¹ *Person* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to *person* in nouns. See 37.

² In the Active Voice, all these four forms are usually given as Principal Parts; but, in the Passive, only the first three.

³ In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.

204. *Sum, I am.*

Sum is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly, its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

sūm,

Pres. Inf.

essē,

Perf. Ind.

fuī,

Supine.

—.¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am.

SINGULAR.

sūm,

I am,

ēs,

*thou art,*²

est,

he is;

sūmūs,

PLURAL.

we are,

estis,

you are,

sunt,

they are.

IMPERFECT.

I was.

ērām,

I was,

erās,

thou wast,

erāt,

he was;

ērāmūs,

we were,

erātis,

you were,

erant,

they were.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be.

ērō,

I shall be,

eris,

thou wilt be,

erit,

he will be;

ērīmūs,

we shall be,

eritis,

you will be,

erunt,

they will be.

PERFECT.

I have been, was.

fuī,

I have been,

fuisti,

thou hast been,

fuit,

he has been;

fuīmūs,

we have been,

fuistis,

you have been,

fuērunt,

they have been.

fuērē,

PLUPERFECT.

I had been.

fuērām,

I had been,

fuērās,

thou hadst been,

fuērāt,

he had been;

fuērāmūs,

we had been,

fuērātis,

you had been,

fuērant,

they had been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been.

fuērō,

I shall have been,

fuēris,

thou will have been,

fuērit,

he will have been;

fuērīmūs,

we shall have been,

fuērītis,

you will have been,

fuērint,

they will have been. #

¹ The Supine is wanting in this verb.

² Or, *you are*: *thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse: in ordinary English, *you are* is used both in the singular and in the plural.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

*I may or can be.*¹

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
ēm,	<i>I may be,</i>	ēmūs,	<i>we may be,</i>
ēs,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>	ētīs,	<i>you may be,</i>
ēt,	<i>he may be ;</i>	sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be.

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>	essēmūs,	<i>we might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>	essētīs,	<i>you might be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be ;</i>	essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have been.

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>	fuērītīs,	<i>you may have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been ;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>	fuissēmūs,	<i>we might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>	fuissētīs,	<i>you might have been,</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been ;</i>	fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ēs,	<i>be thou,</i>	estē,	<i>be ye.</i>
FUT. estō,	<i>thou shalt be,</i> ²	estōtē,	<i>ye shall be,</i>
estō,	<i>he shall be ;</i>	suntō,	<i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. essē,	<i>to be.</i>		
PERF. fuissē,	<i>to have been.</i>		
FUT. futūrus ³ essē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>	FUT. futūrus, ³	<i>about to be.</i>

¹ The Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*: sit, *he may be, may he be, let him be.*

² The Future is sometimes best rendered like the Present, or with *let*: esto, *thou shalt be, or be thou ;* suntō, *they shall be, or let them be.*

³ Futūrus is declined like *bonus* ; N. futūrus, a, um, G. futūri, ae, i ; so in the Infinitive : futūrus, a, um esse.

RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite¹ Verb agrees with its Subject² in NUMBER and PERSON:

*Deus mundum aedificāvit,*³ *God made the world.* Cic. *Ego rēges ejēci, vos tȳrannos intrōdūcītis,* *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES.—These agree with the subject, according to Rule XXXIII. page 32:

*Thēbāni accusāti sunt,*⁴ *The Thebans were accused.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The subject is generally omitted—

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, or can be readily supplied from the context:

*Discipūlos mōneo,*⁵ *ut stūdia āment,*⁶ *I instruct pupils to love^a their studies.* Quint.

¹ See 196, I.

² With the Active Voice of a Transitive Verb, the *Subject* represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *performs* the action; as, *Deus* in the first example, *God made*: but, with the Passive Voice, it represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *receives* the action, i.e. *is acted upon*, as, *Thebāni*, 460, 1: *the Thebans were accused*.

³ *Aedificāvit* is in the Third Person and in the Singular Number, because its subject *deus* is in that person and number. *Ejēci* is in the First Person Singular, to agree with its subject *ego*; and *intrōdūcītis* in the Second Person Plural, to agree with its subject *vos*.

⁴ The verb *accusāti sunt* is in the Third Person Plural, to agree with its subject *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXV.; but the participle *accusāti*, which is one element of the verb, is in the Nominative Plural Masculine, to agree with its noun *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXIII.

⁵ The subject of *moneo* is *ego*. It is omitted, because it is a Personal Pronoun, and is, accordingly, fully implied in the verb, as the ending *eo* shows, as we shall soon see, that the subject cannot be *you*, *he*, or *they*, but must be *I*.

Ut—ament means literally *that they may love*. The subject of *ament* is the pronoun *ii*, *they*, referring to *discipūlos*. It is omitted, partly because it is implied in the ending *ent*, but more especially because it can be so readily supplied from *discipūlos*, which shows *who* are here meant by *they*.

⁶ *To love*, or, more literally, *that they may love*.

The Pronoun may be expressed for emphasis or contrast, as in the second example under the rule.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING VERBS.

In parsing a verb,

1. Tell whether it is transitive or intransitive (193), name the Conjugation to which it belongs, give the Present Indicative Active and the Stem (203).

2. Give the Principal Parts (202), and inflect the tense in which the given form is found.¹

3. Give the voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

4. Name the subject, and give the Rule for agreement.

MODELS FOR PARSING THE VERB SUM.

1. *Sum with Subject.*

Nōs² ērāmūs, *We were.*

Erāmūs is an intransitive irregular³ verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui, —*⁴. Inflection of tense (Imperfect Indicative): *eram, eras, erat, erāmūs, erātis, erant*. The form *erāmūs* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Imperfect* tense, *First* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its *subject nos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Sum without Subject.*⁵

Fui, *I have been.*

Fui is an intransitive irregular verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*. Inflection of tense (Perfect Indicative): *fui, fuisti,*

¹ That is, if the form occurs in a given tense of the Indicative, give the several forms for the different persons and numbers in that tense and mood. The teacher may also find it convenient to require the synopsis of the mood till the required tense is found.

² *Nos* is the Subject. With an intransitive verb, the Subject represents the person (or thing) who is in the condition, or state, denoted by the verb.

³ Hence it does not belong to either of the regular conjugations.

⁴ The *Supine* is wanting.

⁵ That is, without any subject expressed.

fui; *fuimus*, *fuistis*, *fuērunt*, or *fuēre*. The form *fui* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Perfect* tense, *First* person, *Singular* number, and agrees with its subject *ego* omitted (though fully implied¹ in the ending *i* of *fui*), according to Rule XXXV.

EXERCISE XVII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Sum, sumus, sunt.² 2. Es, est, estis. 3. Eram, erāmus.² 4. Erat, erant. 5. Eris, eritis.² 6. Erit, erunt. 7. Fui, fuēram, fuēro. 8. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 9. Fuisti, fuistis. 10. Fuit, fuērunt. 11. Fuērat, fuērant. 12. Fuērit, fuērint. 13. Sim, simus. 14. Sit, sint. 15. Essem, essēmus. 16. Esset, essent. 17. Fuērim, fuissēmus. 18. Fuerimus, fuissēmus. 19. Fuērit, fuērint. 20. Fuisset, fuissent. 21. Es, este.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He³ is, they³ are. 2. He has been, they have been. 3. He will be, they will be. 4. He was, they were. 5. He will have been, they will have been. 6. He had been, they had been. 7. I³ was, you were. 8. We have been, you have been. 9. You may be, they may be. 10. He would be, they would be. 11. I might have been, we might have been.

¹ See Rule XXXV., 2, together with the note.

² In parsing the forms contained in this Exercise, observe the second Model just given. If the verb is of the first person, supply, as subject, the personal pronoun (184) of the first person; i.e., *ego* for the singular, and *nos* for the plural. If the verb is of the second person, supply the personal pronoun of the second person; i.e., *tu* for the singular, and *vos* for the plural. If the verb is of the third person, supply the demonstrative pronoun *is* (186) for the singular, and *ii* for the plural, as the personal pronoun *sui* is not used in the Nominative: hence, *ego sum*, *nos sumus*, *ii sunt*.

³ The English pronouns in this Exercise are not to be rendered by the corresponding Latin pronouns, as the latter may be implied in the ending of the verb, as in the Latin forms above: hence, *he is* = *est*.

SUM WITH SUBJECT AND ADJECTIVE.

RULE III. — Subject Nominative.

The Subject of a Finite¹ Verb is put in the
ative:

us² regnāvit, *Servius reigned.* Liv. Pātent portae, *The
e open.* Cic. Rex vicit, *The king conquered.* Liv.

ie Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word
s used substantively:

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 460, 2; page 54.

MODEL FOR PARSING SUBJECTS.

Rex vicit, *The king conquered.*

Rex is a noun (31) of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40) of Class I., as it has a nominative ending *s* ($x = g-s$, of which *s* is the ending, as *g* belongs to the stem. See 50, I. note); STEM, *reg-*. Singular: *rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege.* Plural: *reges, regum, regibus, reges, reges, regibus.* It is of the Masculine gender, by 35, I. 1.; is in the Nominative Singular; and is the subject of *vicit*, according to Rule III.: "The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative."

EXERCISE XVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Cătō, Cătōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cato</i> , a distinguished Roman.
Crūdūs, ā, ūm,	<i>unripe.</i>
Diligens, Diligentis,	<i>diligent.</i>
Discipŭlūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>pupil.</i>

¹ See 196, I.

² In these examples, the subjects are *Servius*, *portae*, and *rex*.

Germaniā, ae, f.	Germany.
Jūcundūs, ū, ūm.	pleasant, delightful.
Laudābilis, ē.	praiseworthy, laudable.
Mātūrūs, ū, ūm.	ripe.
Pōmūm, ī, n.	fruit.

II. Translate into English.

1. Pax¹ jucunda² est.³ 2. Pax jucunda erit. 3. Vita brevis est. 4. Cato bonus fuit. 5. Cives boni fuērunt. 6. Virtus laudabilis est. 7. Libri utīles sunt. 8. Illi hībri utīles erunt. 9. Ille liber utīlis fuērat. 10. Utīlis⁴ fuisti. 11. Utīles⁴ fuistis. 12. Germania fertilis est. 13. Agri fertilis fuērant. 14. Pomum crudum est. 15. Poma cruda sunt. 16. Poma mātūra erunt. 17. Miles fortis est. 18. Milites fortes sunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The pupil is diligent.⁵ 2. The pupils were diligent. 3. The boy is good. 4. He will be happy. 5. Good boys are happy. 6. You may be happy. 7. We might have been happy. 8. This soldier will be useful. 9. These soldiers have been useful. 10. Brave soldiers are useful. 11. You will be useful. 12. Let us be useful. +

¹ Pax is the subject of *est*, and is therefore in the Nominative, according to Rule III.

² Jucunda is an adjective in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with its noun *pax*, according to Rule XXXIII., page 32.

³ Est is a verb in the Indicative mood, Present tense, Third person, Singular number, and agrees with its subject *pax*, according to Rule XXXV., page 54.

⁴ Utīlis agrees with the omitted subject *tu*, implied in the ending of the verb.

⁵ In translating English into Latin, the pupil is expected, in the arrangement of words, to imitate the order followed in the Latin Exercises. He will observe that the subject stands first, and the verb last. But sometimes the verb precedes one or more words in the sentence. Thus the sentence, *Pax jucunda est*, might be *Pax est jucunda*.

SUM WITH PREDICATE NOUN.

RULE I. — Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun¹ denoting the same person or thing as its subject agrees with it in CASE:

Ego sum nuntius,¹ *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est declaratus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

MODEL FOR PARSING PREDICATE NOUNS.

Egō sūm nuntiūs, *I am a messenger.*

Nuntius is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has i in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *nunti*. Singular; *nuntius*, *nuntii*, *nuntio*, *nuntium*, *nuntie*, *nuntio*. Plural; *nuntii*, *nuntiōrum*, *nuntiūs*, *nuntios*, *nuntii*, *nuntiūs*. It is of the Masculine Gender by 45; is in the Nominative Singular, and, as a Predicate Noun, agrees in case with its subject *ego*, according to Rule I: "A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE."

346. I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion:

Miltiades accusatus est, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question:

Quis non paupertatem extimescit, *Who does not fear poverty?* Cic. †

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun,

¹ Every sentence consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied:

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.

2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject.

Thus, in the first example under the Rule, *ego*, I, is the *subject*, and *sum nuntius* is the *predicate*. When the predicate thus consists of a noun with the verb *sum*, or of a noun with a passive verb, the noun thus used is called a *predicate noun*. Accordingly, *nuntius* in the first example, and *rex* in the second, are *predicate nouns*.

adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne*, Is he writing? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit*, Is he writing?

EXERCISE XIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Ancūs, ī, m.	Ancus, Roman king.
Conditōr, conditōris, m.	founder.
Dēmōsthēnēs, is, m.	Demosthenes, Athenian orator.
Ebriētās, ebriētātis, f.	drunkenness.
Graecūs, ū, ūm,	Greek, Grecian.
Graecus, ī, m.	Greek, a Greek.
Insāniā, ae, f.	insanity, madness.
Inventōr, inventōris, m.	inventor.
Mātēr, mātris, f.	mother.
Mundūs, ī, m.	world, universe.
Nonnē, interrog. part.	expects answer yes.
Nūm, interrog. part.	expects answer no.
Philōsophiā, ae, f.	philosophy.
Rōmā, ae, f.	Rome.
Rōmānūs, ū, ūm,	Roman.
Rōmānūs, ī, m.	Roman, a Roman.
Rōmūlus, ī, m.	Romulus, the founder of Rome.
Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.	Scipio, Roman general.

II. Translate into English.^{1*}

- Ancus² fuit³ rex⁴.
- Nonne⁵ Romūlus rex fuērat?
- Romūlus rex fuērat.
- Quis conditōr Romae⁶ fuit?
- Romūlus conditōr Romae fuit.
- Ebriētās est insania.
- Patria⁷ est parens omnium nostrum.⁸
- Graeci⁷ multārum artium⁸ inventōres erant.
- Demōsthēnes orātor fuit.

* For Notes to the references on this page, see page 61.

10. Num hic puer orātor erit? 11. Ille puer orātor sit.
12. Philosophia est māter artium. 13. Cicēro clarissim⁹
orātor fuit. 14. Cantus lusciniæ jucundissim⁹ est.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who¹⁰ was the king?¹¹ 2. Was not¹² Romulus king?¹¹
3. Romulus was king. 4. Who was the leader of the
Romans? 5. Was not¹² Scipio the leader of the Romans?
6. Scipio was the leader of the Romans. 7. Your brother
is an orator. 8. This boy is my brother. 9. These boys
will be diligent pupils. 10. These pupils will be diligent.

¹ In preparing the longer and more difficult sentences in this and in the subsequent exercises, it is recommended that the pupil should follow the Suggestions which are inserted in this volume, page 143, and which are intended to aid him in discerning the process by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning of a Latin sentence.

² See Rule III. page 57.

³ See Rule XXXV. page 54. The verb sometimes precedes the Predicate Noun, as in this sentence; and sometimes follows it, as in several of the following sentences.

⁴ *Rex* is a *Predicate Noun*, denoting the same person as its subject *Ancus*, and is therefore in the Nominative, to agree with that subject in case, according to Rule I. page 59.

⁵ See 346, II. 1 above.

⁶ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. page 22.

⁷ In this sentence, before turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, notice carefully the endings of the several words in accordance with Suggestion IV. What parts of speech do you find? What cases? What mood, tense, number, and person?

In accordance with Suggestion V., what order will you follow in looking out the words in the Vocabulary?

⁸ *Artium* depends upon *inventōres*.

⁹ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *clarissimus* and *jucundissimus* (162)?

¹⁰ See 188.

¹¹ See Rule I.

¹² *Nonne*. See 346 II. 1.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

205. Amo, *I love.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
amō,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I love, am loving, do love.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
amō,	<i>I love,</i>	amāmus,	<i>we love,</i>
amās,	<i>thou lovest,</i>	amātis,	<i>you love,</i>
amāt,	<i>he loves ;</i>	amant,	<i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love.

amābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>	amābāmus,	<i>we were loving,</i>
amābas,	<i>thou wast loving,</i>	amābātis,	<i>you were loving,</i>
amābat,	<i>he was loving ;</i>	amābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will love.

amābō,	<i>I shall love,</i>	amābimūs,	<i>we shall love,</i>
amābis,	<i>thou wilt love,</i>	amābitis,	<i>you will love,</i>
amābit,	<i>he will love ;</i>	amābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

I loved, have loved.

amāvī,	<i>I have loved,</i>	amāvīmus,	<i>we have loved,</i>
amāvisti,	<i>thou hast loved,</i>	amāvistis,	<i>you have loved,</i>
amāvīt,	<i>he has loved ;</i>	amāvērunt, ērē,	<i>they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had loved.

amāverām,	<i>I had loved,</i>	amāverāmus,	<i>we had loved,</i>
amāverās,	<i>thou hadst loved,</i>	amāverātis,	<i>you had loved,</i>
amāverāt,	<i>he had loved ;</i>	amāverant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have loved.

amāverō,	<i>I shall have loved,</i>	amāverimūs,	<i>we shall have loved,</i>
amāveris,	<i>thou wilt have loved,</i>	amāveritis,	<i>you will have loved,</i>
amāverit,	<i>he will have loved ;</i>	amāverint,	<i>they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can love.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

āmēm,	<i>I may love,</i>	āmēmūs,	<i>we may love,</i>
āmēs,	<i>thou mayst love,</i>	āmētis,	<i>you may love,</i>
āmēt,	<i>he may love;</i>	āment,	<i>they may love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should love.

āmārēm,	<i>I might love,</i>	āmārēmūs,	<i>we might love,</i>
āmārēs,	<i>thou mightst love,</i>	āmārētis,	<i>you might love,</i>
āmārēt,	<i>he might love;</i>	āmārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have loved.

āmāvērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>	āmāvērimūs,	<i>we may have loved,</i>
āmāvēris,	<i>thou mayst have loved,</i>	āmāvēritis,	<i>you may have loved,</i>
āmāvērit,	<i>he may have loved;</i>	āmāvērint,	<i>they may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have loved.

āmāvissēm,	<i>I might have loved,</i>	āmāvissēmūs,	<i>we might have</i>
āmāvissēs,	<i>thou mightst have</i>		<i>loved,</i>
	<i>loved,</i>	āmāvissētis,	<i>you might have loved,</i>
āmāvissēt,	<i>he might have loved;</i>	āmāvissent,	<i>they might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. āmā,	<i>love thou;</i>	āmātē,	<i>love ye.</i>
Fut. āmātō,	<i>thou shalt love,</i>	āmātōtē,	<i>ye shall love,</i>
āmātō,	<i>he shall love;</i>	āmantō,	<i>they shall love.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. āmārē,	<i>to love.</i>	Pres. āmans,²	<i>loving.</i>
Perf. āmāvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>		
Fut. āmātūrūs¹ essē,	<i>to be</i>	Fut. āmātūrūs,¹	<i>about to love.</i>
	<i>about to love.</i>		

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. āmandī,	<i>of loving,</i>		
Dat. āmandō,	<i>for loving,</i>		
Acc. āmandūm,	<i>loving,</i>	Acc. āmātūm,	<i>to love,</i>
Abl. āmandō,	<i>by loving.</i>	Abl. āmātū,	<i>to love, be loved.</i>

¹ Decline like *bonus*, 148.

² Decline like *prudens*, 153.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

206. Amor, *I am loved.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
am̄or,	am̄ari,	am̄at̄us sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am loved.

SINGULAR.

am̄or
am̄aris, or rē
am̄at̄ur;

PLURAL.

am̄am̄ur
am̄am̄ini
am̄ant̄ur.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

am̄ab̄ar
am̄ab̄aris, or rē
am̄ab̄at̄ur;

am̄ab̄am̄ur
am̄ab̄am̄ini
am̄ab̄ant̄ur.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

am̄ab̄or
am̄ab̄eris, or rē
am̄abit̄ur;

am̄ab̄im̄ur
am̄ab̄im̄ini
am̄ab̄unt̄ur.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

am̄at̄us sūm¹
am̄at̄us es
am̄at̄us est;

am̄at̄i sūm̄us
am̄at̄i estis
am̄at̄i sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

am̄at̄us ēram¹
am̄at̄us ēras
am̄at̄us ērāt;

am̄at̄i ēram̄us
am̄at̄i ērātis
am̄at̄i ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

am̄at̄us ērō¹
am̄at̄us ēris
am̄at̄us ērit;

am̄at̄i ērim̄us
am̄at̄i ēritis
am̄at̄i ērunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras, etc.*, for *ēram, ēras, etc.*; also *fuēro, fuēris, etc.*, for *ēro, ēris, etc.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be loved.

SINGULAR.

ămăr
ămăris, or ră
ămătur;

PLURAL.

ămămăr
ămămări
ămămentur.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

ămărăr
ămărăris, or ră
ămărătur;

ămărămăr
ămărămări
ămărentur.

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

ămătūs sim¹
ămătūs sis
ămătūs sit;

ămăti simūs
ămăti sitis
ămăti sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

ămătūs essēm¹
ămătūs essēs
ămătūs essēt;

ămăti essēmūs
ămăti essētis
ămăti essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ămăre, be thou loved;

ămămări, be ye loved.

FUT. ămătōr, thou shalt be loved;

ămătōr, he shall be loved;

ămăntōr, they shall be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES ămări, to be loved.

PERF. ămătūs essē, to have been loved.

FUT. ămătūm iri, to be about to be loved.

PERF. ămătūs, having been loved.

FUT. ămăndūs, to be loved.

¹ *Fuërim, fuëris, etc., are sometimes used for sim, sis, etc. So also fuissem, fuisses, etc., for essem, esses, etc.*

MODELS FOR PARSING REGULAR VERBS.

1. *With Subject.*

Vos laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

Laudavistis is a transitive verb (192, 193) of the First Conjugation (201), from *laudo*; STEM, *laud*. Principal Parts: *laudo, laudāre, laudāvi, laudātum*. Inflection of Tense: *laudāvi, laudavisti, laudāvit, laudavimus, laudavistis, laudaverunt, or laudavēre*. The form *laudavistis* is found in the *Active* voice, *Indicative* mood, *Perfect* tense, *Second* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its subject *vos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Without Subject.*

Laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

This is parsed like *laudavistis*, above, except that it agrees with *vos*, implied in the ending *istis*; while *laudavistis*, above, agrees with *vos* expressed.

FIRST CONJUGATION — ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Vitūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm, *to blame.*

Laudō, ārē, āvī, ātūm, *to praise.*

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amo, amābam, amābo.¹ 2. Amas, amābas, amābis.
3. Amat, amant.¹ 4. Amābat, amābant. 5. Amābit, amā-

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe in what they are *alike*, and in what they are *unlike*. Thus *amo, amābam, amābo*, have the letters *am*

6. Amāmus, amabāmus, amabīmus. 7. Amāvi, vēram, amavēro. 8. Amāvit, amavērat, amavērit. 9. ivi, amavīmus. 10. Amavēram, amāverāmus. 11. Amavimaverīmus. 12. Amem, amārem, amavērim, amavis-
13. Amēmus, amarēmus, amaverīmus, amāvissēmus. Amet, ament. 15. Amāret, amārent. 16. Amavērit, vērint. 17. Amavisset, amavissent. 18. Ama, amāte, tōte. 19. Amāto, amanto.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

I praise, I was praising, I will praise. 2. He praises, praise. 3. He will praise, they will praise. 4. He praising, they were praising. 5. You were praising, you will praise, you praise. 6. He has loved, he had loved, he will have loved. 7. I have praised, I had praised, I shall have praised. 8. He may love, they may love. 9. Let him praise, let them praise.* 10. He would blame, they would blame. 11. I should have praised, we should have praised. 12. Praise thou, praise ye.

FIRST CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Amor, amābar, amābor. 2. Amāris, amabāris, amabēris. 3. Amātur, amantur. 4. Amabātur, amabantur.

(the stem, 203) in common; but they differ from each other in the endings,—o, ābam, ābo. In the forms amat, amant, there is a still closer resemblance: not only is the stem am common to both, but the endings have the letters at in common; or, in other words, the plural ending ant differs from the singular ending at only in inserting n: AT, ANT.

¹ Here the pupil will observe that the plural ending ābunt differs from the singular ending ābit, not only in inserting n before t, but also in changing i into u: ABIT, ABUNT.

5. Amabĭtur, amabuntur. 6. Amāmur, amabāmur, amabĭmur. 7. Amātus¹ sum, amātus eram, amātus ero. 8. Amātus es, amātus eras, amātus eris. 9. Amātus est, amāti¹ sunt. 10. Amātus erat, amāti erant. 11. Amātus erit, amāti erunt. 12. Amer, amārer, amātus sim, amātus essem. 13. Amēmur, amarēmur, amāti simus, amāti essēmus. 14. Amētur, amentur. 15. Amarētur, amarentur. 16. Amātus sit, amāti sint. 17. Amātus esset, amāti essent. 18. Amātor, amantor.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is praised, they are praised. 2. He was praised, they were praised. 3. He will be praised, they will be praised. 4. I am blamed, I was blamed, I shall be blamed. 5. You are loved, you are praised. 6. You were loved, you were praised. 7. You will be loved, you will be praised. 8. I have been blamed, you have been praised. 9. I had been blamed, you had been praised. 10. I shall have been blamed, you will have been praised. 11. You may be blamed, you might be blamed. 12. He would have been blamed, they would have been praised. 13. Let him be praised, let them be praised. 14. Be thou praised, be ye praised.

¹ The learner will observe, that, when the verb and the subject (expressed or implied) are in the Singular, the participle (*amātus*), which forms one element of the verb, is also in the Singular; and that, when the verb and the subject are in the Plural, the participle (*amāti*) is also in the Plural.

The form of the participle also varies with the *gender* of the subject, as well as with its *number*. Thus, if the subject is Masculine, the participle will be *amātus* in the Singular, and *amāti* in the Plural; if Feminine, *amāta* in the Singular, and *amātae* in the Plural; and, if Neuter, *amātum* in the Singular, and *amāta* in the Plural. Thus the participle in the compound tenses (i.e., in those which are made up of the participle and the auxiliary *sum*) agrees with the subject in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, like an adjective, according to Rule XXXV. 1, note.

FIRST CONJUGATION—BOTH VOICES.

EXERCISE XXII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Laudo, laudor.¹ 2. Laudābo, laudābor.² 3. Laudābam, laudābar.³ 4. Laudem, lauder. 5. Laudārem, laudārer.² 6. Laudat, laudatur.¹ 7. Amābat, amabātur. 8. Amābit, amabītur. 9. Amet, amētur. 10. Amāret, amarētur. 11. Laudarent, laudarentur. 12. Ament, amentur. 13. Laudant, laudantur. 14. Amābant, amabantur. 15. Laudābunt, laudabuntur. 16. Amāvit, amātus est. 17. Laudavērat, laudātus erat. 18. Amavērit, amātus erit. 19. Lauda, laudāre. 20. Amāto, amātor. 21. Laudanto, laudantor.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He blames, he is blamed. 2. I was praising, I was praised. 3. You will praise, you will be praised. 4. He

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Voices,—the Active and the Passive,—and observe the difference between them. The Passive *laudor* differs from the Active *laudo* only in adding *r*; the Passive *laudābar* differs from the Active *laudābam* only in taking *r* in place of *m*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the first person of the Passive is formed from the first person of the Active by simply adding *r*; or, if the Active ends in *m*, by substituting *r* for *m*. Again: the Passive *laudātur* differs from the Active *laudat* only in adding *ur*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the third person of the Passive is formed from the third person of the Active by simply adding *ur*.

² Where must we look to find the meaning of these endings,—in the Vocabulary, or in the Grammar? and where to find the general meaning of the verb? See Suggestion II. To find the meaning of the verb to which *laudābor* belongs, for what form must we look in the Vocabulary? See Suggestion VII.

will blame, he will be blamed. 5. They will praise, they will be praised. 6. We blame, we are blamed. 7. He has praised, he has been praised. 8. They have blamed, they have been blamed. 9. He had praised, he had been praised. 10. They had blamed, they had been blamed. 11. He may praise, he may be praised. 12. He would blame, he would be blamed. 13. They may praise, they may be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.¹

DIRECT OBJECT.

RULE V. — Direct Object.

379. The Direct Object² of an action is put in the Accusative.

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.*³ Cic. Libēra rem publicam, *Free the republic.* Cic. Pöpuli Römāni salūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

¹ It is thought advisable that the pupil should now commence a review of the grammatical forms which he has already learned. Accordingly, this Exercise will involve nouns of the First and of the Second Declension. The pupil should therefore carefully review those Declensions (42, 45). In connection with the subsequent Exercises, it is expected that the other Declensions and the other Grammatical forms will be reviewed in order, as will be indicated in the respective headings which precede the several Exercises.

² The *Direct Object* of an action is generally the *object*, person, or thing, on which the action is *directly* exerted; as, *salūtem*, safety, in the third example; *defend* (what?) *the safety*. But the *Direct Object* is sometimes the *effect* of the action, i.e. the object produced by it; as, *mundum*, world, in the first example, — *made the world*.

³ In English, the object follows the verb; thus, in this example, *world* follows *made*; but in Latin the object usually precedes the verb: thus *mundum* precedes *aedificāvit*. So also, in the third example, *salūtem* precedes *dēfendite*; but sometimes the object follows the verb: thus in the second example, *rem publicam* follows *libēra*.

MODEL FOR PARSING DIRECT OBJECTS.

Deūs mundūm aedificāvit, *God made the world.*

Mundum is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, mund. Singular: *mundus, mundi, mundo, mundum, munde, mundo*. Plural: *mundi, mundūrum, mundis, mundos, mundi, mundis*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 45; is in the Accusative Singular; and is the Direct Object of the transitive verb *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.: "The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative."

EXERCISE XXIII.

 I. *Vocabulary.*

Aedificō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to build.</i>
Arō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to plough.</i>
Cantō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Italiā, ac, f.	<i>Italy.</i>
Libērō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to liberate.</i>
Rēnōvō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to renew.</i>
Spērō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to hope.</i>
Tarquīniūs, ii, m.	<i>Tarquinius, Roman king.</i>
Thēmistōclēs, is, m.	<i>Themistocles, Athenian commander.</i>

 II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Lusciniam laudo.*¹ 2. *Lusciniam laudāmus.* 3. *Luscinias laudat.* 4. *Luscinias laudant.* 5. *Luscinia laudātur.* 6. *Lusciniae laudantur.* 7. *Patriam amāmus.* 8. *Pro patriā*² *pugnabīmus.* 9. *Nonne*³ *Thēmistōclēs patriam liberāvit?* 10. *Patriam liberāvit.* 11. *Italiam liberāvērunt.* 12. *Italia liberāta*⁴ *est.* 13. *Tarquinius templum aedificā-*

¹ *Lusciniam* is the Direct Object of *laudo*, according to Rule V.

² See Rule XXXII. page 24.

³ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

⁴ For agreement of participle with subject, see Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

vit. 14. Templum aedificābat. 15. Templa aedificavērant. 16. Templa aedificāta erant. 17. Templum aedificātum erit. 18. Puērū laudabāmus. 19. Puēri laudāti sunt. 20. Nonne¹ bellum renovātum est?

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The nightingale is singing. 2. The nightingales are singing. 3. The nightingales will sing. 4. The boys have been praised. 5. Did you not¹ praise the boys?² 6. We praised the boys. 7. The boys will be praised. 8. Have we not¹ liberated Italy? 9. You have liberated Italy. 10. We will liberate the country. 11. We were ploughing the field. 12. Will you plough the field? 13. The field will be ploughed. H

FIRST CONJUGATION—THIRD DECLENSION.³

ADVERBS.

RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

582. Adverbs⁴ qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS:

Sāpientes feliciter⁴ vivunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic. Facile⁴ doctissimus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. Haud⁴ āliter, *not otherwise.* Virg.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² The Latin word for *boys* in this sentence will be in the Accusative, according to Rule V., and will precede the verb.

³ The pupil should now review the Third Declension (48–54).

⁴ The Adverb is, therefore, the part of speech which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. *Feliciter*, happily, is an adverb qualifying the verb *vivunt*, live (live happily). *Facile*, easily, unquestionably, is an adverb qualifying the adjective *doctissimus*, the most learned (*easily*, i.e. *unquestionably* the most learned). *Haud*, not, is an adverb qualifying the adverb *āliter*, otherwise (*not otherwise*). The adverb in Latin usually stands directly before the word which it qualifies, as in these examples.

MODEL FOR PARSING ADVERBS.

Sāpientēs felicitēr vivunt, *The wise live happily.*

* *Felicitēr* is an adverb, and qualifies *vivunt*, according to Rule LL:
 “Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS.”

EXERCISE XXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Elōquentiā, ae, f.	<i>eloquence.</i>
Expugnō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to take, take by storm.</i>
Fortitēr, adv.	<i>bravely.</i>
Jūventūs, jūventūtis, f.	<i>youth.</i>
Ornō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to adorn, be an ornament to.</i>
Piētās, piētātis, f.	<i>filial affection, piety, duty.</i>
Pugnō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to fight.</i>
Servō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to preserve, keep, save.</i>
Vōlō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to fly.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Avis volat. 2. Aves volant. 3. Nonne¹ avis cantābat? 4. Aves cantābant. 5. Rex urbem² aedificāvit. 6. Urbs aedificāta³ est. 7. Urbes aedificātae³ erunt. 8. Milites fortitēr⁴ pugnāverunt. 9. Scipio⁵ milites laudāvit. 10. Scipio⁵ militū virtutem laudābat. 11. Scipiōnem laudāmus. 12. Scipio patrem servāvit. 13. Scipio urbem expugnāvit. 14. Urbs expugnāta est. 15. Milites patriam amant. 16. Milites⁵ pro patriā pugnābant. 17. Piētas puēros ornat. 18. Virtutes civitātem ornant.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² *Urbem*, direct object of *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.

³ Why *aedificāta* in one case, and *aedificātae* in the other? Why not *aedificātus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

⁴ *Fortitēr*, an Adverb qualifying *pugnāverunt*, according to Rule LI.

⁵ In what order will you look out the words in this sentence? See Suggestion V.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The birds are singing. 2. Do you not¹ love birds?²
 3. We love birds.³ 4. This bird will fly. 5. Did you not¹
 save the city? 6. The soldiers saved the city. 7. Shep-
 herds love the mountains. 8. We love virtue. 9. Is 'not
 virtue loved? 10. It is loved. 11. Do not the citizens
 praise the king? 12. They praise the king. 13. The king
 will be praised. 14. The virtue of the king is praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.³

EXERCISE XXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Convōcō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to assemble, call together.</i>
Duplicō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to double, increase.</i>
Dux, dūcis, m.	<i>general, leader.</i>
Fidēs, fidēi, f.	<i>faith, fidelity, word,⁴ promise.</i>
Fūgō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to rout.</i>
Hōmō, hōmīnis, m.	<i>man.</i>
Sēnātūs, ūs, m.	<i>senate.</i>
Stimulō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to stimulate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Homīnes⁵ cantum lusciniæ⁶ laudant. 2. Cantus lus-
 ciniaē laudātur. 3. Romūlus exercitū fugat. 4. Nonne

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² Remember that the *object* in Latin usually precedes the verb.

³ The pupil should now review these Declensions (116, 119).

⁴ To keep one's word, *fidem servāre*: I keep my word, *fidem meam servo*, or *fidem servo*; as the Latin possessives, *meus*, my, *tuus*, your, etc., when not emphatic, are often omitted; when expressed, they usually follow their nouns.

⁵ In this sentence, what order will you follow, in accordance with Suggestion V., in looking out the words in the Vocabulary? In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *homīnes* (51, II.), *mīlites* (50, II.), *stimulāvit* (205)?

⁶ See Rule XVI. page 22.

exercitum fugavimus? 5. Exercitus fugatus est. 6. Exercitus fugatus erit. 7. Consul senatum convocavit. 8. Senatus convocatus est. 9. Senatus consulem laudavit. 10. Spes victoriae milites stimulavit. 11. Numerum dierum duplicavi. 12. Numerus dierum duplicatus est.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The boy has kept his word.¹ 2. Will you not keep your word? 3. We will keep our word. 4. The consul praised the fidelity of the citizens. 5. Will not the fidelity of the citizens be praised? 6. Will not the citizens praise the fidelity of the army? 7. They have praised the fidelity of the army. 8. Did not the general praise the army? 9. He praised the army. 10. The army will be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — ADJECTIVES.²

EXERCISE XXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Ampliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to enlarge.</i>
Condemnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to condemn.</i>
Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, m.	<i>Hannibal, Carthaginian general.</i>
Innōcens, innōcentīs,	<i>innocent.</i>
Nōbilis, ē,	<i>noble.</i>
Nōvūs, ā, ūm,	<i>new.</i>
Occūpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to occupy.</i>
Pūnicūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian, Punic.</i>

¹ See note 4, preceding page.

² The pupil should now review Adjectives (146-162).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rex urbem novam¹ ampliābat. 2. Urbem novam ampliābunt. 3. Rex urbem pulchram¹ ampliavērat. 4. Urbs pulchra servāta² est. 5. Hannibal multas civitātes occupāvit. 6. Judices hominem innocentissimum³ condemnāvērunt. 7. Num Punicum bellum renovātum est? 8. Nonne Punicum bellum renovātum est? 9. Punicum bellum renovātum est. 10. Romāni nobilissimas³ urbes expugnavērunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not the brave soldiers save the city? 2. The brave soldiers will save the beautiful city. 3. The noble city will be saved. 4. We praise good boys. 5. Good boys will be praised. 6. Do you not praise diligent pupils? 7. Diligent pupils are praised. 8. The citizens praise the brave soldiers.

FIRST CONJUGATION—PRONOUNS.⁴

EXERCISE XXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aliquis, aliquā, aliquīd or aliquōd,	<i>some one, somebody.</i>
Dēlectō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to delight.</i>
Diligentiā, ae, f.	<i>diligence.</i>
Nōn, adv.	<i>not.</i>
Sālūtō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to salute.</i>
Suūs, ā, ūm,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

¹ See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

² Why *servāta* rather than *servātus*? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, p. 54.

³ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 162.

⁴ The pupil should now review Pronouns (182–191).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Quis hanc¹ urbem servābit? 2. Hanc urbem pulchram servabimus. 3. Quis te² salutāvit? 4. Pater meus¹ te salutāt. 5. Haec¹ vita te delectat. 6. Philosophia nos² delectat. 7. Omnia animalia se² amant. 8. Fratres tui¹ laudantur. 9. Fratres mei laudāti sunt. 10. Puer parentes suos³ amat. 11. Puēri boni parentes suos³ amant. 12. Parentes nostros amāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you blame me? 2. We do not⁴ blame you. 3. Whom do you blame? 4. We blame your brother. 5. This book delights me. 6. These books delighted us. 7. Did not⁵ your father praise you? 8. He praised us. 9. Did not⁵ some one praise your diligence? 10. Our parents praised our diligence. 11. Did your brother blame you? 12. He did not⁴ blame me. 13. He blamed himself. 14. He will be blamed.

¹ These Pronouns are all used as adjectives, and agree with their nouns like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32. Pronouns thus used as adjectives generally precede their nouns; but the Possessive Pronouns, *meus*, *tuus*, etc. (185), generally follow their nouns, as in this Exercise.

² Personal Pronouns, it will be remembered, are used as substantives (184). They are accordingly governed like any other substantives. See Rule V. p. 70. Observe that the object precedes the verb.

³ The pupil will observe that *suos* in the tenth sentence must be rendered *his*, while in the eleventh it must be rendered *their*. Thus the meaning of the Possessive *suus* depends in part upon the number of the word to which it refers. It must be rendered *his* (*her*, *its*) when that word, as *puer* in the tenth sentence, is in the *Singular*; but it must be rendered *their* when that word, as *puēri* in the eleventh sentence, is in the *Plural*.

⁴ When a verb with a direct object has also an adverb qualifying it, the usual order is *Object*, *Adverb*, *Verb*; but the adverb *non*, *not*, may stand either *before* or *after* the object.

⁵ Nonne.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

207. Moneo, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōneō,	mōnērē,	mōnuī,	mōnītūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.

mōneō
mōnēs
mōnēt ;

PLURAL.

mōnēmūs
mōnētis
mōnent.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising.

mōnēbām
mōnēbas
mōnēbāt ;

mōnēbāmūs
mōnēbatīs
mōnēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

mōnēbō
mōnēbis
mōnēbit ;

mōnēbīmūs
mōnēbitīs
mōnēbunt.

PERFECT.

I advised or have advised.

mōnuī
mōnuistī
mōnuīt ;

mōnuīmūs
mōnuistīs
mōnuērunt, or ērē.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

mōnuērām
mōnuērās
mōnuērāt ;

mōnuērāmūs
mōnuērātīs
mōnuērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

mōnuērō
mōnuērīs
mōnuērīt ;

mōnnērīmūs
mōnnērītīs
mōnnērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can advise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneām	mōneāmūs
mōneās	mōneātīs
mōneāt;	mōneant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

mōnērēm	mōnērēmūs
mōnērēs	mōnērētīs
mōnērēt;	mōnērent.

PERFECT.

I may have advised.

mōnuērīm	mōnuērīmūs
mōnuēris	mōnuēritīs
mōnuērīt;	mōnuērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

mōnuissēm	mōnuissēmūs
mōnuissēs	mōnuissētīs
mōnuissēt;	mōnuissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōnē, advise thou;	mōnētē, advise ye.
FUT. mōnētō, thou shalt advise,	mōnētōtē, ye shall advise,
mōnētō, he shall advise;	mōnemō, they shall advise

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mōnērē, to advise.	PRES. mōnens, advising.
PERF. mōnuissē, to have advised.	
FUT. mōnītūrūs essē, to be about to advise.	FUT. mōnītūrūs, about to advise.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. mōnendi, of advising,	
Dat. mōnendō, for advising,	
Acc. mōnendūm, advising,	Acc. mōnītūm, to advise,
Abl. mōnendō, by advising.	Abl. mōnītū, to advise, be advised.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mōneōr,	mōnēri,	mōnītūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneōr	mōnēmūr
mōnēris, or rē	mōnēmīni
mōnētūr;	mōnentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

mōnebār	mōnebāmūr
mōnebāris, or rē	mōnebāmīni
mōnebātūr;	mōnebantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be advised.

mōnebōr	mōnebīmūr
mōnebēris, or rē	mōnebīmīni
mōnebītūr;	mōnebuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was advised.

mōnītūs sūm ¹	mōnītī sūmūs
mōnītūs ēs	mōnītī estīs
mōnītūs est;	mōnītī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised.

mōnītūs ērām ¹	mōnītī ērāmus
mōnītūs ērās	mōnītī ērātīs
mōnītūs erāt;	mōnītī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

mōnītūs ērō ¹	mōnītī ērimūs
mōnītūs ēris	mōnītī ēritīs
mōnītūs ērit;	mōnītī ērunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
möneär	möneämür
möneärís, or rē	möneämíni
möneätür;	möneantür.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

mönērēr	mönērēmür
mönērērís, or rē	mönērēmíni
mönērētür;	mönērentür.

PERFECT.

I may have been advised.

mönítüs sím ¹	mönítí símüs
mönítüs síš	mönítí síšís
mönítüs sít;	mönítí sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

mönítüs essēm ¹	mönítí essēmüs
mönítüs essēs	mönítí essētís
mönítüs essēt;	mönítí essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mönērē, <i>be thou advised;</i>	mönēmíni, <i>be ye advised.</i>
FUT. mönētör, <i>thou shalt be advised,</i>	
mönētör, <i>he shall be advised;</i>	mönentör, <i>they shall be advised.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mönēri, <i>to be advised,</i>	
PERF. mönítüs essē, <i>to have been advised,</i>	PERF. mönítüs, <i>advised,</i>
FUT. mönítüm iri, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>	FUT. mönendüs, <i>to be advised.</i>

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SECOND CONJUGATION — ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnui, mōnītūm,	<i>to advise.</i>
Pāreō, pārērē, pārui, pārītūm,	<i>to obey.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneo, monēbam, monēbo.¹ 2. Mones, monētis. 3. Monet, monent. 4. Monēmus, monebāmus, monebīmus. 5. Monēbant, monēbunt. 6. Monui, monuēram, monuēro. 7. Monuīmus, monuerāmus, monuerīmus. 8. Monuit, monuērunt. 9. Monuērat, monuērant. 10. Monuērit, monuērunt. 11. Moneam, monērem, monuērim, monuissem. 12. Moneat, moneant. 13. Monēret, monērent. 14. Monuērit, monuērunt. 15. Monuisset, monuissent.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. You advise, you were advising, you will advise. 2. He obeys, they obey. 3. He was obeying, they were obeying. 4. He will advise, they will advise. 5. He has obeyed, he had obeyed, he will have obeyed. 6. They have advised, they had advised, they will have advised. 7. I have advised, we have advised. 8. I had advised, I had obeyed. 9. He may advise, he may obey.

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe wherein they differ from each other.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXIX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cantŏ, ůřě, āvi, ātŭm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Spěřŏ, āřě, āvi. ātŭm,	<i>to hope.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sperat, paret.¹ 2. Sperant, parent. 3. Sperāmus, parēmus. 4. Sperābat, parēbat. 5. Sperābant, parēbant. 6. Sperābam, parēbam. 7. Sperabāmus, parebāmus. 8. Sperabīmus, parcbīmus. 9. Sperābo, parēbo. 10. Sperāvi, parui. 11. Speravēram, paruēram. 12. Speravēro, paruēro. 13. Speravīmus, paruīmus. 14. Speravērat, paruērat. 15. Speravērint, paruērint. 16. Sperāte, parēte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I sing, I advise. 2. I was singing, I was advising. 3. I will sing, I will advise. 4. He will hope, he will obey. 5. They will hope, they will obey. 6. They were singing, they were advising. 7. They sing, they advise. 8. He has hoped, he has obeyed. 9. They have hoped, they have obeyed. 10. He had sung, he had obeyed. 11. They had sung, they had obeyed. 12. We had hoped, we had advised. 13. We would sing, we would obey.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Conjugations,—the First and the Second,—and should carefully observe the difference between them.

SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aurūm, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>gold.</i>
Flōs, flōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>flower.</i>
Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābitūm,	<i>to have, hold.</i>
Mēreō, mērērē, mēruī, mērītūm,	<i>to deserve, merit.</i>
Philōsōphūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>philosopher.</i>
Pondūs, pondēris, <i>n.</i>	<i>weight, mass.</i>
Praebeō, praebērē, praebuī, praebītūm,	<i>to furnish, give.</i>
Praemiūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>reward.</i>
Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm,	<i>to be silent.</i>
Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm,	<i>to frighten, terrify.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Puēri libros habent. 3. Libros utiles¹ habēmus. 4. Librum utīlem habuisti. 5. Nonne bonum¹ amicum habēhis? 6. Bonum amicum habēbo. 7. Bonos amicos habuīmus. 8. Rex amicos habēbat. 9. Rex aurum habēbat. 10. Rex² magnum auri pondus³ habuērat. 11. Gloriam veram habebītis. 12. Ver praebet flores. 13. Ver praebēbit flores. 14. Philosophus tacēbat. 15. Discipulus praemium meret.

¹ Observe that the Latin adjective may either precede or follow its noun; though it seems more frequently to follow, unless it is emphatic.

² In this sentence, endeavor, in accordance with Suggestion IV., to discover the *subject*, *verb*, and *object*, before looking out the words in the Vocabulary. In what order will you look out the words in accordance with Suggestion V.?

³ When a noun is qualified by both an adjective and a genitive, as *pondus* by *magnum* and *auri*, the adjective usually precedes both nouns, and is followed by the genitive, as in this example: *magnum auri pondus*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who has my book? 2. I have your book. 3. Which book have you? 4. I have three¹ books. 5. My brother has ten books. 6. The king had a golden crown. 7. Did he not have many friends? 8. He had many friends. 9. You will have true friends. 10. The pupils are silent.² 11. Will you not be silent? 12. We will be silent.

SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneor, monēbar, monēbor. 2. Monēmur, monebāmur, monebīmur. 3. Moneātur, moneantur. 4. Monerētur, monerentur. 5. Monītus est, monīti sunt. 6. Monītus erat, monīti erant. 7. Monītus erit, monīti erunt. 8. Monētor, monentor. 9. Monet, monētur. 10. Monent, monentur. 11. Monēbat, Monēbātur. 12. Monēbant, monebantur. 13. Monēbit, monebītur. 14. Monēbunt, monebuntur. 15. Monēmus, monēmur. 16. Monebāmus, Monebāmur. 17. Monebīmus, monebīmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is advised, they are advised. 2. I was terrified, we were terrified. 3. He will be advised, they will be advised. 4. You have been terrified, I have been terrified. 5. He had been advised, he had been terrified. 6. I shall have been advised, I shall have been terrified. 7. I advise, I am advised. 8. I was advising, I was advised. 9. I shall advise, I shall be advised. 10. They terrify, they are terrified. 11. They were terrifying, they were terrified. 12. They will terrify, they will be terrified.

¹ Place the Numeral *before* the noun.

² *Are silent* is to be rendered by the Latin verb *taceo*.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS — PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Admōneō, admōnēre, admōnui, admōnītum,	<i>to admonish.</i>
Amō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to love.</i>
Invitō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to invite.</i>
Laudō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to praise.</i>
Terreō, terrere, terrui, terrītum,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Vitūpēro, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to blame.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitātur, terrētur. 2. Invitantur, terrentur. 3. Invitāmur, terrēmur. 4. Invitabāmur, terrebāmur. 5. Invitabātur, terrebātur. 6. Invitabantur, terrebantur. 7. Invitabuntur, terrebuntur. 8. Invitabītur, terrebītur. 9. Invitābor, terrēbor. 10. Invitātus sum, terrītus sum. 11. Invitāti sumus, terrīti sumus. 12. Invitātus est, terrītus est. 13. Invitāti sunt, terrīti sunt. 14. Invitāti erant, terrīti erant. 15. Invitātus erat, terrītus erat.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am invited, I am admonished. 2. You are invited, you are admonished. 3. He was praised, he was advised. 4. They were praised, they were advised. 5. You will be invited, you will be admonished. 6. He has been blamed, he has been terrified. 7. They had been loved, they had been admonished. 8. They will have been invited, they

will have been admonished. 9. I may be invited, I may be admonished. 10. I should be invited, I should be admonished.

SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Apūd, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>near, before, among.</i>
Exerceō, exercēre, exercui, exercitum,	<i>to exercise, train.</i>
Frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
Māgistēr, māgistri, <i>m.</i>	<i>master, teacher.</i>
Mēmōriā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>memory.</i>
Puēr, puēri, <i>m.</i>	<i>boy.</i>
Quis, quae, quid, ¹	<i>who, which, what?</i>
Rectē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>rightly.</i>
Tuūs, ū, ūm,	<i>your, yours.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Quis monētur? 2. Nonne puer monētur? 3. Puer recte monētur. 4. Puēri recte monentur. 5. Discipūli recte monīti sunt. 6. Discipūlus recte monītus est. 7. Frater tuus recte admonītus erit. 8. Fratres tui recte admonīti erunt. 9. Nonne admonīti sumus? 10. Recte admonīti sumus. 11. Memoria exercētur. 12. Memoria

¹ For the declension of the Interrogative Pronoun *quis*, see 188.

exerceātur.¹ 13. Memoria exercebūtur. 14. Discipūli apud magistros exercentur.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were not the boys terrified? 2. They were terrified.
3. Let² the pupils be admonished. 4. They have been admonished. 5. Who will be advised? 6. These boys will be advised. 7. Has your memory been exercised? 8. My memory has been exercised. 9. Was not the general terrified? 10. The general himself³ was not terrified. 11. The soldiers were terrified. //

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cāmillus, <i>m.</i>	<i>Camillus</i> , Roman general.
Exspectō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to await, expect.</i>
Hostis, <i>is, m. and f.</i>	<i>enemy.</i>
Ingens, ingentis,	<i>huge, large, great.</i>
Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>legion, body of soldiers.</i>
Nōn, <i>adv.</i>	<i>not.</i>
Nūmērūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>number.</i>
Optō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to wish for, desire.</i>
Pēcūniā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>money.</i>

¹ *Exerceātur*; the Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*. See 196, I. 2.

² *Let be admonished* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

³ *Himself* = *ipse*. See 186.

Philōsōphūs, i, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
Praeceptōr, praeceptōris, m.	<i>teacher.</i>
Proeliū, ii, n.	<i>battle.</i>
Rōmānūs, i, m.	<i>Roman, a Roman.</i>
Sūpērō, ārē, āvī, ūtūm,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Vērēcundiā, ae, f.	<i>modesty.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Camillus hostes superāvit. 2. Hostes superāti sunt. 3. Omnes discipūli partērant.¹ 4. Romānī hostem expectābant. 5. Romānī² ingentem hostium numērū³ expectāverant.¹ 6. Hostes proelium expectābant. 7. Praeceptor tacebat. 8. Discipūli taçēbant. 9. Verecundia juventūtem ornat. 10. Philōsōphus pecuniam non habet. 11. Philōsōphi pecuniam non optant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are you expecting me? 2. We are expecting you. 3. Did you not await the enemy?⁴ 4. We awaited the enemy. 5. Have you not a good memory? 6. I have a good memory. 7. Will the soldiers obey? 8. The brave soldiers will obey. 9. Camillus had an army. 10. He praised the army. 11. Did you advise the boy? 12. We advised the boys. 13. Were not the enemy put to flight?⁵ 14. They were put to flight.

¹ In accordance with Suggestion VII. 3, for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 205, 207.

² Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

³ *Ingentem hostium numērū*, for arrangement see note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX.

⁴ Put the Latin word in the plural.

⁵ *Put to flight* is to be rendered by a single Latin verb.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

209. Rego, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
rēgō,	rēgērē,	rexī,	rectūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgō	rēgimūs
rēgis	rēgitis
rēgit ;	rēgunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

rēgebāma	rēgebāmūs
rēgebās	rēgebātis
rēgebāt ;	rēgebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will rule.

rēgām	rēgēmūs
rēgēs	rēgētis
rēgēt ;	rēgent.

PERFECT.

I ruled or have ruled.

rexī	reximūs
rexistī	rexistis
rexīt ;	rexerunt, or ērē.

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rexerām	rexerāmūs
rexerās	rexerātis
rexerāt ;	rexerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have ruled.

rexerō	rexerimūs
rexeris	rexeritis
rexerit ;	rexerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can rule.

SINGULAR.

rēgām

rēgās

rēgāt ;

PLURAL.

rēgāmus

rēgātis

rēgant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

rēgērēm

rēgērēs

rēgēret ;

rēgērēmūs

rēgērētis

rēgērent.

PERFECT.

I may have ruled.

rexērīm

rexērīs

rexērīt ;

rexērīmūs

rexērītis

rexērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

rexissēm

rexissēs

rexissēt ;

rexissēmūs

rexissētis

rexissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, rule thou ;

| rēgītē, rule ye.

FUT. rēgītō, thou shalt rule,

rēgītō, he shall rule ;

| rēgītōtē, ye shall rule,

rēgantō, they shall rule.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, to rule.

PERF. rexissē, to have ruled.

FUT. rectārūs essē, to be about
to rule.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgens, ruling.

FUT. rectārūs, about to rule.

GERUND.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling,

Dat. rēgendō, for ruling,

Acc. rēgendūm, ruling,

Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.

SUPINE.

Acc. rectūm, to rule,

Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

210. Regor, *I am ruled.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
rĕgŏr,	rĕgĭ,	rectŭs sŭm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
rĕgŏr		rĕgimŭr
rĕgĕrĭs, or rĕ		rĕgimimĭ
rĕgitŭr;		rĕgantŭr.
IMPERFECT.		
<i>I was ruled.</i>		
rĕgĕbăr		rĕgĕbămŭr
rĕgĕbărĭs, or rĕ		rĕgĕbămimĭ
rĕgĕbătŭr;		rĕgĕbantŭr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be ruled.

rĕgăr		rĕgēmŭr
rĕgĕrĭs, or rĕ		rĕgēmimĭ
rĕgētŭr;		rĕgentŭr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was ruled.

rectŭs sŭm ¹		rectĭ sŭmŭs
rectŭs ēs		rectĭ estĭs
rectŭs est;		rectĭ sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rectŭs őrăm ¹		rectĭ őrămŭs
rectŭs őrās		rectĭ őrātĭs
rectŭs őrăt;		rectĭ őrant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been ruled.

rectŭs őrŏ ¹		rectĭ őrĭmŭs
rectŭs őrĭs		rectĭ őrĭtĭs
rectŭs őrĭt;		rectĭ őrunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgār	rēgāmār
rēgārīs, or rē	rēgāmīnī
rēgātūr;	rēgantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

rēgērēr	rēgērēmār
rēgērērīs, or rē	rēgērēmīnī
rēgērētūr;	rēgērentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been ruled.

rectūs sīm ¹	rectī simūs
rectūs sis	rectī sitīs
rectūs sīt;	rectī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

rectūs essēm ¹	rectī essēmūs
rectūs essēs	rectī essētīs
rectūs essēt;	rectī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, be thou ruled;	rēgīmīnī, be ye ruled.
FUT. rēgītōr, thou shalt be ruled,	rēgantōr, ye shall be ruled.
rēgītōr, he shall be ruled;	

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgī, to be ruled.	
PERF. rectūs essē, to have been ruled.	PERF. rectūs, ruled.
FUT. rectūm irī, to be about to be ruled.	FUT. rēgendūs, to be ruled.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dūcō, ērō, duxī, ductūm,	<i>to lead.</i>
Rēgō, ērē, rexī, rectūm,	<i>to rule, govern.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rego, regēbam, regam. 2. Regīmus, regebāmus, regēmus. 3. Regītis, regis. 4. Regēbas, regebātis. 5. Regēbant, regēbat. 6. Reget, regent. 7. Rexērunt, rexit. 8. Rexi, rexeram, rexero. 9. Rexīmus, rexerāmus, rexerīmus. 10. Regas, regēs, rexeris, rexisses. 11. Regātis, regerētis, rexerītis, rexissētis. 12. Regam, regāmus. 13. Regerēmus, regērem. 14. Rexerit, rexerint. 15. Rexissent, rexisset. 16. Rege, regite.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He leads, he was leading, he will lead. 2. He rules, he was ruling, he will rule. 3. They lead, they rule. 4. They were leading, they were ruling. 5. They will lead, they will rule. 6. You have led, you have ruled. 7. He had led, he had ruled. 8. They had led, they had ruled. 9. He will have led, he will have ruled. 10. They may lead, they may rule. 11. He would lead, he would rule. 12. They would lead, they would rule. 13. We should have led, we should have ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS — ACTIVE
VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dicō, dicēre, dixī, dictūm,	<i>to say, tell, speak.</i>
Vocō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to call.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocat, tacet, dicit.¹ 2. Vocant, tacent, dicunt. 3. Vocābant, tacēbant, dicēbant. 4. Vocābo, tacēbo, dicam. 5. Vocavimus, tacuimus, diximus. 6. Vocāvi, tacui, dixi. 7. Vocaverunt, tacuerunt, dixerunt. 8. Vocaverat, tacuerat, dixerat. 9. Vocaverint, tacuerint, dixerint. 10. Vocem, taceam, dicam. 11. Vocarent, tacerent, dicerent. 12. Vocāte, tacēte, dicite.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I invite, I admonish, I lead. 2. We call, we are silent, we speak. 3. We were inviting, we were admonishing, we were leading. 4. I shall call, I shall be silent, I shall speak. 5. He has invited, he has been silent, he has led. 6. He had praised, he had obeyed, he had ruled. 7. They had blamed, they had advised, they had spoken. 8. He may call, he may admonish, he may rule.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the three Conjugations here represented, — the First, the Second, and the Third, — and should carefully observe the difference between them. The advantages of such a course are twofold: first, it teaches the pupil to distinguish the several Conjugations from each other, which is one of the most important lessons to be learned in the study of the language; and, secondly, it tends to form in him, thus early, the habit of close and accurate observation, the habit of marking differences and of tracing resemblances in kindred forms, which is of vital importance in the whole course of classical study.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Animūs, i, m.

mind, passion.

Bēnē, adv.

well.

Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis, f.

eclipse.

Disertō, adv.

clearly, eloquently.

Educō, educērē, eduxī, eductū,

to lead forth.

Indicō, indicērē, indixī, indictū,

to declare.

Lātinē, adv.

in Latin.

Praedicō, praedicērē, praedixī, praedictū,

to predict, foretell.

Sāpientēr, adv.

wisely.

Thālēs, is, m.

Thales, a philosopher.

Tullūs, i, m.

Tullus, a Roman name.

Vērū, i, n.

*truth.*II. *Translate into English.*

1. Bene dixisti. 2. Nonne Cicēro in senātu dixērat?
 3. Cicēro diserte dicēbat. 4. Oratōres diserte dicent. 5.
 Philosōphus sapienter dixit. 6. Philosōphi sapienter dixē-
 rant. 7. Oratōres Latine dixērunt. 8. Caesar legiōnes
 eduxit. 9. Hannībal exercītum in Italiam duxit. 10. Quis
 bellum indixit? 11. Tullus bellum indixit. 12. Thales
 defectiōnem solis praedixit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who will speak the truth? 2. Have we not spoken
 the truth? 3. You have spoken the truth. 4. Will not
 the general lead forth the army? 5. He has led forth the
 army. 6. Do you not govern your mind? 7. We govern
 our minds. 8. Did you predict this war? 9. We did not
 predict the war. 10. Who has declared war? 11. The
 Romans have declared war.

THIRD CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Regor, regēbar, regar. 2. Regīmur, regebāmur, regēmur. 3. Regar, regāmur. 4. Regerētur, regerentur. 5. Rectus est, rectus erat, rectus erit. 6. Recti sunt, recti erant, recti erunt. 7. Regit, regitur. 8. Regunt, reguntur. 9. Regēbat, regebātur. 10. Regēbant, regebantur. 11. Reget, regētur. 12. Regent, regentur. 13. Regīmus, regimur. 14. Regebāmus, regebāmur. 15. Regēmus, regēmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is ruled, they are ruled. 2. I am ruled, I am led. 3. We are ruled, we are led. 4. He was ruled, they were ruled. 5. He will be ruled, they will be ruled. 6. We have been ruled, we have been led. 7. I lead, I am led. 8. We lead, we are led. 9. We were ruling, we were ruled. 10. He was leading, he was led. 11. They may rule, they may be ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—

PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocor, moneor, ducor. 2. Vocāmur, monēmur, ducimur. 3. Vocātur, monētur, ducitur. 4. Vocabātur, monebātur, ducebātur. 5. Vocabantur, monebantur, ducebantur. 6. Vocabuntur, monebuntur, ducentur. 7. Vocā-

tus es, monitus es, ductus es. 8. Vocāti estis, monīti estis, ducti estis. 9. Vocātus eram, monītus eram, ductus eram. 10. Vocātus erit, monītus erit, ductus erit.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is invited, he is admonished, he is led. 2. We were called, we were advised, we were ruled. 3. He will be called, he will be advised, he will be ruled. 4. He may be invited, he may be admonished, he may be led. 5. He has been called, he has been advised, he has been led. 6. They have been called, they have been advised, they have been led.

THIRD CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XL.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mundūs, i, m.	world.
Semper, adv.	always, ever.
Vērūm, i, n.	truth.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mundus regitur. 2. Omnis hic mundus semper rectus est. 3. Hic mundus semper regitur. 4. Haec civitas bene regitur. 5. Hae civitates bene reguntur. 6. Civitates rectae sunt. 7. Anīmus regatur. 8. Exercitus in Italiam ductus est. 9. Multi exercitus in Italiam ducti erant. 10. Bellum indictum¹ erat. 11. Multa bella indicta¹ sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not the army led forth? 2. The army was led forth. 3. Has not this state been well governed? 4. This

¹ Why *indictum* in one example, and *indicta* in the other? Why not rather *indictus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

state has been well governed. 5. Will not the truth be spoken? 6. The truth has been spoken. 7. Let¹ the truth always be spoken. 8. Would not war have been declared? 9. War would have been declared.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—
MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XLI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Gallus, i, m.	<i>Gallus</i> , a proper name.
Hirundō, hirundinis, f.	<i>swallow</i> .
Lūnā, ae, f.	<i>moon</i> .
Nuntiō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to proclaim, announce</i> .
Sensūs, ūs, m.	<i>feeling, perception</i> .
Supplicium, ii, n.	<i>punishment</i> .

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Hirundines adventum veris nuntiant. 2. Hirundines adventum veris nuntiaverant. 3. Discipuli laudabuntur. 4. Gallus defectiones solis praedixit. 5. Defectiones lunae praedixit. 6. Defectiones lunae praedicuntur. 7. Omne animal sensus habet. 8. Pueri tacebant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. This boy has not observed the law. 2. Good citizens will observe the laws. 3. Let the laws be observed. 4. Who has your book? 5. That boy has my book. 6. You shall have my book. 7. What did you say? 8. I spoke the truth. 9. The truth would have been spoken.

¹ *Let be spoken*, render by the Latin Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

211. Audio, *I hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō,	audīre,	audivi,	audītum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiō	audimūs
audīs	auditis
audit;	audiunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiēbam	audiēbāmūs
audiēbas	audiēbātis
audiēbat;	audiēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiām	audiēmūs
audiēs	audietis
audiet;	audient.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audivi	audivimūs
audivisti	audivistis
audivit;	audiverunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audiveram	audiverāmūs
audiveras	audiverātis
audiverat;	audiverant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

audiverō	audiverimūs
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit;	audiverint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiām	audiāmūs
audiās	audiātis
audiāt ;	audiant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

audirēm	audirēmūs
audirēs	audirētis
audirēt ;	audirent.

PERFECT.

I may have heard.

audivērim	audivērimūs
audivēris	audivēritis
audivērit ;	audivērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

audivissēm	audivissēmūs
audivissēs	audivissētis
audivissēt ;	audivissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audi, hear thou ;	audite, hear ye.
FUT. auditō, thou shalt hear,	auditōte, ye shall hear,
auditō, he shall hear ;	audiuntō, they shall hear.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audirē, to hear.	PRES. audiens, hearing.
PERF. audivissē, to have heard.	
FUT. auditūrus essē, to be about to hear.	FUT. auditurus, about to hear.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. audiendi, of hearing.	Acc. auditum, to hear.
Dat. audiendō, for hearing.	Abl. auditu, to hear, be heard.
Acc. audiendum, hearing.	
Abl. audiendō, by hearing.	

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

212. Audior, *I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
audiōr,	audīrī,	auditūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiōr	audimur
audiris, or rē	audimini
auditur;	audiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiebār	audiebāmur
audiebaris, or rē	audiebāmini
audiebātur;	audiebāntur.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be heard.

audiār	audiemur
audieris, or rē	audiemini
audietur;	audientur.

PERFECT.

I have been heard.

auditūs sūm ¹	auditī sūmūs
auditūs es	auditī estis
auditūs est;	auditī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

auditūs ērām ¹	auditī ērāmūs
auditūs ēras	auditī ērātis
auditūs ērāt;	auditī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been heard.

auditūs ērō ¹	auditī ērimūs
auditūs ēris	auditī ēritis
auditūs ērit;	auditī ērant.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audīār	audīāmār
audīārīs, or rē	audīāmīnī
audīātūr;	audīantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

audīrēr	audīrēmār
audīrērīs, or rē	audīrēmīnī
audīrētūr;	audīrentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been heard.

audītūs sīm ¹	audītī sīmūs
audītūs sīs	audītī sītīs
audītūs sīt;	audītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been heard.

audītūs essēm ¹	audītī essēmūs
audītūs essēs	audītī essētīs
audītūs essēt;	audītī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audīrē, be thou heard;	audīmīnī, be ye heard.
FUT. audītōr, thou shalt be heard,	
audītōr, he shall be heard;	audiuntōr, they shall be heard.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audīrī, to be heard.	
PERF. audītūs essē, to have been heard.	PERF. audītūs, heard.
FUT. audītūm irī, to be about to be heard.	FUT. audiendūs, to be heard.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Custōdiō, irē, ivī, itūm,	<i>to guard.</i>
Dormiō, irē, ivī, itūm,	<i>to sleep.</i>
Erūdiō, irē, ivī, itūm,	<i>to instruct, refine, educate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Audis, audiēbas, audies. 2. Auditis, audiebātis, audietis. 3. Audio, audimus. 4. Audiēbam, audiebāmus. 5. Audiam, audiēmus. 6. Audivimus, audiverāmus, audiverimus. 7. Audīvi, audivēram, audivēro. 8. Audīvit, audivērunt. 9. Audiam, audirem, audivērim, audivissem. 10. Audiāmus, audirēmus, audiverīmus, audivissēmus. 11. Audito, auditōte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I hear, I guard. 2. We hear, we guard. 3. He was hearing, they were sleeping. 4. He was sleeping, they were hearing. 5. He will hear, they will hear. 6. We have slept, you have heard. 7. I had heard, I had guarded. 8. He may hear, they may sleep. 9. They may hear, he may sleep. 10. He might hear, they might sleep. 11. He might sleep, they might hear.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitat, admōnet, ducit, custōdit. 2. Invitant, admōnent, ducunt, custodiunt. 3. Invitābant, admonēbant, du-

cebant, custodiēbant. 4. Invitābat, admonēbat, ducēbat, custodiēbat. 5. Invitavēram, admonuēram, duxēram, audivēram. 6. Invitaverāmus, admonuerāmus, duxerāmus, audiverāmus. 7. Invitavērim, admonuērim, duxērim, custodivērim. 8. Invitavērunt, admonuērunt, duxērunt, audivērunt.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We invite, we admonish, we lead, we instruct. 2. I was inviting, I was admonishing, I was leading, I was instructing. 3. We were praising, we were obeying, we were speaking, we were instructing. 4. He will blame, he will advise, he will speak, he will instruct. 5. I have invited, you have obeyed, he has led, they have guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Arctē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>closely, soundly.</i>
Mūniō, irē, ivi, itūm,	<i>to fortify.</i>
Sermō, sermōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>discourse, conversation.</i>
Thrásýbulūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Thrasybulus, Athenian general.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cives urbem custodiēbant. 2. Urbem custodiēmus. 3. Milītes templum custodiunt. 4. Verum audītis. 5. Verum audite. 6. Verum audiverāmus. 7. Verba tua audimus. 8. Verba mea audivisti. 9. Oratiōnem tuam audiui. 10. Sermōnem audiēbam. 11. Puēri arcte dormiunt. 12. Puēri cantum lusciniæ audiēbant. 13. Thrasybulus urbem munivit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not hear us? 2. We hear you. 3. Who heard the oration? 4. We heard the oration. 5. The pupils heard the conversation. 6. They did not hear your oration. 7. The citizens are fortifying the city. 8. Who will guard this beautiful city? 9. The brave soldiers will guard the city. 10. Will you guard the temple? 11. We will guard the temple.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLV.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Audimur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 2. Audiātur, audiuntur. 3. Audīrer, audirēmur. 4. Auditus sum, audī sumus. 5. Audīti erāmus, audītus eram. 6. Audītus erit, audīti erunt. 7. Audit, auditur. 8. Audiunt, audiuntur. 9. Audiet, audiētur. 10. Audīrem, audīrer. 11. Audiēbam, audiēbar. 12. Audiēbat, audiebātur. 13. Audīvī, audītus est. 14. Audivērat, audītus erat.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am instructed, we are instructed. 2. He will be instructed, they will be instructed. 3. They have been heard, they have been instructed. 4. They had been heard, he had been instructed. 5. He was instructing, he was instructed. 6. They are instructing, they are instructed. 7. We have heard, you have been heard. 8. You have instructed, we have been instructed. 9. I have heard, you have been heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLVI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitāris, admonēris, educēris, custodīris. 2. Invitantur, admonentur, educuntur, custodiuntur. 3. Invitātur, admonētur, educitur, custoditur. 4. Invitabitur, admonebitur, educetur, custodiētur. 5. Invitabatur, admonebatur, educebatur, custodiebatur. 6. Invitatus sum, admonitus sum, eductus sum, custoditus sum. 7. Invitāti erant, admonīti erant, educti erant, custodīti erant. 8. Invitāti essemus, educti essemus. 9. Admonitus esses, custoditus esses.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is called, he is terrified, he is led forth, he is guarded. 2. They are called, they are terrified, they are led forth, they are guarded. 3. They will be loved, they will be advised, they will be led, they will be heard. 4. I have been blamed, I have been admonished, you had been ruled, you had been guarded. 5. You had been blamed, I had been admonished. 6. You have been ruled, I have been guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Bellūm, i, n.
Bēnignē, adv.
Civīlis, ē.

war.
kindly.
civil.

Egrēgiē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>excellently.</i>
Filiūs, <i>ii, m.</i>	<i>son.</i>
Finiō, <i>irē, ivi, itūm,</i>	<i>to finish, bring to a close.</i>
Lēgātiō, <i>lēgātiōnis, f.</i>	<i>embassy.</i>
Vox, <i>vōcis, f.</i>	<i>voice.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Vox audita¹ est. 2. Voces audiuntur. 3. Cantus lusciniae auditur. 4. Cantus lusciniarum audiētur. 5. Urbs munita erat. 6. Urbes munientur. 7. Templum custodiētur. 8. Tempa custodiuntur. 9. Legatio benigne audita est. 10. Haec legatio benigne audiētur. 11. Verba tua benigne audientur. 12. Filii regis egregie erudiuntur. 13. Bellum civile finitum¹ est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Was not the orator heard? 2. The renowned orator was kindly heard. 3. Let the city be fortified.² 4. Let the temples be guarded. 5. The city has been fortified. 6. The temples will be guarded. 7. Let the war be brought to a close. 8. Let the boys be instructed. 9. Let the words of the instructor be heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Athēniēnsis, <i>is, m. and f.</i>	<i>an Athenian.</i>
Cānis, <i>cānis, m. and f.</i>	<i>dog.</i>
Cōlō, <i>cōlēre, cōlui, cultūm,</i>	<i>to practise, cultivate.</i>
Cūm, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	<i>with.</i>

¹ Why *audita* and *finitum*, instead of *auditus* and *finitus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

² *Let be fortified* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

Firmō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to strengthen.</i>
Gre ^x , grēgīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>herd, flock.</i>
Illust ^r ō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to illumine.</i>
Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctūm,	<i>to join.</i>
Lābō ^r , lūbōrīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>labor.</i>
Mōdestiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>modesty.</i>
Ovīs, ōvīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>sheep.</i>
Portūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>port, harbor.</i>
Prūdentiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>prudence.</i>
Terrā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>earth.</i>
Vālētūdō, vālētūdīnīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>health.</i>
Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>variety.</i>
Viōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>violate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sol terram illustrat. 2. Modestia puēros ornat. 3. Discipūli memoriam exercent. 4. Discipūli tui memoriam exercēbant. 5. Canes gregem custodiēbant. 6. Greges ovium custodiuntur. 7. Praeceptōres juventūtem erudient. 8. Labor valetudīnem tuam firmābit. 9. Variētās nos delectat. 10. Athenienses portum muniverunt. 11. Philosophia nos erudit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Good men love virtue. 2. Virtue will always¹ be loved. 3. Let virtue be always practised. 4. We will always practise virtue. 5. The soldiers are violating the laws of the state. 6. They will be punished. 7. Will you instruct these boys? 8. We will instruct good boys. 9. Who² led this army into Italy? 10. Hannibal led the army into Italy.

¹ For the syntax of adverbs, and for their place in the Latin sentence, see Rule LI. and note 4, p. 72.

² Which form of the Interrogative should be used, *quis* or *quī*? See 188.

VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. *Verbs in io* are generally of the fourth conjugation; and even the few which are of the third are inflected with the endings of the fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels, as follows:

ACTIVE VOICE.

214. *Capio, I take.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
cāpiō,	cāpērē,	cēpī,	captūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiō, cāpis, cāpit;	cāpimūs, cāpitīs, cāpiunt.
	IMPERFECT.
cāpiēbām, -iēbās, -iēbāt;	cāpiēbāmūs, -iēbātīs, -iēbant.
	FUTURE.
cāpiām, -iēs, -iēt;	cāpiēmūs, -iētīs, -ient.
	PERFECT.
cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpimūs, -istīs, -erunt, or ērē.
	PLUPERFECT.
cēpērām, -ērās, -ērāt;	cēpērāmūs, -ērātīs, -erant.
	FUTURE PERFECT.
cēpērō, -erīs, -erit;	cēpērīmūs, -erītīs, -erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

cāpiām, -iās, -iāt;	cāpiāmūs, -iātīs, -iant.
	IMPERFECT.
cāpērēm, -ērēs, -ērēt;	cāpērēmūs, -ērētīs, -erent.
	PERFECT.
cēpērīm, -erīs, -erit;	cēpērīmūs, -erītīs, -erint.
	PLUPERFECT.
cēpissēm, -issēs, -issēt;	cēpissēmūs, -issētīs, -issent.

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES. cāpē ;	cāpītē.
FUT. cāpītō,	cāpītōte,
cāpītō ;	cāpiuntō.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PRES. cāpērē.	PRES. cāpiens.
PERF. cēpissē.	
FUT. captūrūs essē.	FUT. captūrūs.

GERUND.	SUPINE.
Gen. cāpiendī.	
Dat. cāpiendō.	
Acc. cāpiendūm.	Acc. captūm.
Abī. cāpiendō.	Abī. captū.

PASSIVE VOICE.

215. Capior, *I am taken.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
cāpiōr,	cāpī,	captūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiōr, cāpērīs, cāpītūr ;	cāpīmūr, cāpīmīnī, cāpiuntūr.
IMPERFECT.	
cāpiēbār, -iēbārīs, -iēbātūr ;	cāpiēbāmūr, -iēbāmīnī, -iēbantūr.
FUTURE.	
cāpiār, -iērīs, -iētūr ;	cāpiēmūr, -iēmīnī, -ientūr.
PERFECT.	
captūs sūm, ēs, est ;	captī sūmūs, estīs, sunt.
PLUPERFECT.	
captūs ērām, ērās, ērāt ;	captī ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērant.
FUTURE PERFECT.	
captūs ērō, ērīs, ērīt ;	captī ērimūs, ērītīs, ērunt.

PART THIRD.

S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.

344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.

345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple*, *Complex*, or *Compound*:

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, God made the world. Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts, so related that one is dependent upon the other :

Dōnec ēris fēlix, multos nūmērābis āmīcos; So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends. Ovid.

1. CLAUSES. — In this example, two simple sentences, (1) “*You will be prosperous,*” and (2) “*You will number many friends,*” are so united that the first only specifies the time of the second : *You will number many friends, (when ?) so long as you are prosperous.* The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members*.

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts :

Sol ruit, et montes umbrantur, The sun descends, and the mountains are shaded. Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative*, *Interrogative*, *Imperative*, or *Exclamatory*.

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltiades accūsātus est, Miltiades was accused. Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, Who does not fear poverty ? Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne, nonne, num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne*, Is he writing ? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing ?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit*, Is he writing ?

III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty :

Justitiam cōle, Cultivate justice. Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation :

Rēliquit quos viros, What heroes he has left ! Cic.

SECTION II.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied :

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject :

Cluilius moritur, Cluilius dies. Liv.

Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *moritur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers :

In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, moritur; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex*, is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris moritur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE.—The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX.—The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex:

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.¹

SIMPLE SUBJECT.

351. The subject of a sentence must be a noun, or some word or words used as a noun:

*Rex*² dēcrēvit, *The king decreed.* Nep. *Ego*² ad te scribo, *I write to you.* Cic.

SIMPLE PREDICATE.

353. The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

Miltiades est accusātus,³ *Miltiades was accused.* Nep. *Tu es testis*, *You are a witness.* Cic. *Fortūna caeca est*, *Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum*, several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective*.⁴

¹ Thus, in the example given above, the simple subject is *Cluilius*; the complex, *Cluilius, Albānus rex*; the simple predicate, *moritur*; the complex, *in his castris moritur*.

² In these examples, the noun *rex* and the pronoun *ego*, used as a noun, are the subjects.

³ In the first of these examples, the predicate is the verb, *est accusātus*; in the second, the noun and copula, *est testis*; and in the third, the adjective and copula, *caeca est*.

⁴ Thus *testis*, in the second example, is a *Predicate Noun*, and *caeca*, in the third, is a *Predicate Adjective*.

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I. — Predicate Nouns.¹

362. A Predicate Noun² denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE:

Ego sum nuntius,² *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est declaratus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

EXERCISE I.

I. Vocabulary.

Amnis, amnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>river.</i>
Creō, arē, āvī, atum,	<i>to create, make, elect.</i>
Graeciā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>
Imperātor, imperātoris, <i>m.</i>	<i>commander.</i>
Latinus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Latinus, Italian king.</i>
Lavinia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>
Malum, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>evil.</i>
Nominō, arē, āvī, atum,	<i>to call, name.</i>
Numa, ae, <i>m.</i>	<i>Numa, Roman king.</i>
Rhenus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>the Rhine, river in Europe.</i>
Servius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Servius, Roman king.</i>
Stultitia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>folly.</i>
Tum, <i>adv.</i>	<i>then, at that time.</i>

¹ In illustrating in the subsequent pages the leading principles of the Latin Syntax, we shall take up the most common Rules in the order in which they stand in the Grammar. In doing so, we shall repeat in their proper places those Rules which we have had occasion to anticipate in the previous Exercises.

² See 352, 1; also Rule I. note, p. 59.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicĕro *consul*¹ fuit.² 2. Cicĕro *orātor* fuit. 3. Cicĕro tum³ erat² *orātor* clarissĭmus.⁴ 4. Puer *orātor* erit. 5. Numa erat rex. 6. Numa rex¹ creātus est. 7. Cato imperātor fuit. 8. Cato magnus imperātor fuit. 9. Scipio consul creātus est. 10. Scipio consul fuĕrat. 11. Stultitia est malum. 12. Gloria est fructus virtūtis. 13. Graccia artium⁵ mater nominātūr.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The Rhine is a large *river*. 2. Rome was a beautiful *city*. 3. Cato was a wise *man*. 4. Your father is a wise man. 5. Lavinia was the daughter of the king. 6. Latinus was king. 7. Lavinia was the daughter of Latinus. 8. Tullia was the daughter of Servius.

APPOSITIVES.

RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive⁶ agrees with its Subject in CASE:

Cluilius rex⁶ mōritur, *Cluilius the king dies*. Liv. Urbes Carthāgo⁶ atque Nūmantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia*. Cic.

¹ Predicate Noun. See Rule I. For Model for parsing Predicate Nouns, see p. 59.

² For the *place* of the verb with Predicate Nouns, see note on *fuit* under Exercise XIX.

³ Adverb qualifying *erat*. See Rule LI. p. 72.

⁴ See 162; also Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁵ *Artium* depends upon *mater*. See Rule XVI. p. 22.

⁶ See 363, note, p. 15; also Model, p. 16. *Rex*, *Carthāgo*, and *Nūmantia* are all Predicate Nouns.

EXERCISE LI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Alexandĕr, Alexandri, <i>m.</i>	<i>Alexander, the Great.</i>
Conjux, conjūgis, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>wife, husband.</i>
Epirūs, <i>i, f.</i>	<i>Epirus, country in Greece.</i>
Erūditūs, ā, ūm,	<i>learned, instructed in.</i>
Hannō, Hannōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanno, Carthaginian general.</i>
Justūs, ā, ūm,	<i>just, upright.</i>
Mācēdoniū, ac, <i>f.</i>	<i>Macedonia, Macedon.</i>
Nēpōs, nēpōtis, <i>m.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>
Paulūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Paulus, Roman consul.</i>
Philippūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>
Pyrrhūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.</i>
Vulnērō, ārē, ūvi, ūtūm,	<i>to wound.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicĕro, eruditissĭmus *homo*,¹ consul² fuit. 2. Numa, justissĭmus *vir*, erat rex. 3. Ancus, Numae *nepos*,¹ rex fuit. 4. Hanno *dux* captus est.³ 5. Pyrrhus, Epĭri rĕx, vulnerātus est. 6. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, Athenienses superāvit. 7. Paulus consul¹ regem superāvit. 8. Philosophia, mater bonārum artium, nos erūdit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Tullia, *the daughter*¹ of Servius, was the wife² of Tarquin. 2. Servius, *the father* of Tullia, was a king. 3. Scipio, *the leader* of the Romans, took Carthage. 4. Scipio the general was praised. 5. Philip, king of Macedonia, was the father of Alexander. 6. Alexander, the son of Philip, was king of Macedonia.

¹ Appositive. See Rule II. For Model for parsing Appositives, see p. 16.

² Predicate Noun. See Rule I.

³ See 214.

SECTION II.

NOMINATIVE.

364. CASES. — Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows :

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. ¹

RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative :

Servius regnāvit, Servius reigned. Liv. Pātent portae, The gates are open. Cic. Rex vicit, The king conquered. Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively :

Ego rēges ejēci, I have banished kings. Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. — See 460, 2, p. 54.

EXERCISE LII.

I. Vocabulary.

Libertās, libertātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>liberty.</i>
Opulentūs, ā, ūm,	<i>rich, opulent.</i>
Quōtidiē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>daily.</i>
Vitiūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>fault, vice.</i>
Oppidum, ī, <i>n.</i>	<i>town, city. 1</i>

¹ This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because it is thought it will best present the force of the several cases, and their relation to each other.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Italia*¹ liberāta² est. 2. *Urbs* Roma liberāta erat. 3. Haec *urbs* clarissīma liberabitur. 4. Haec *urbs* opulentissīma est capta. 5. Virtus quotidie laudātur. 6. Virtūtes semper laudabuntur. 7. Sapientia semper est laudāta. 8. Libertas semper laudabitur. 9. Omnia hostium oppida expugnāta sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not *Philip* wounded? 2. *Philip*, king of Macedonia, was wounded. 3. Many *soldiers* were wounded. 4. Did not the soldiers fight bravely? 5. The soldiers fought bravely. 6. Will not the laws be observed? 7. The laws have been observed. 8. They will be observed.

SECTION III.

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV.—Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative :

Perge, Laeli,³ Proceed, *Laelius*. Cic. Quid est, Cātīlina,³ Why is it, *Catiline*? Cic. Tuum est, Servi,³ regnum. The kingdom is yours, *Servius*. Liv.

EXERCISE LIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Auditōr, auditōris, m.	hearer, auditor.
Cārūs, ā, ūm,	dear.
Jūvénis, is, m. and f.	a youth, young man.
Lēgātūs, ī, m.	ambassador.
Sālūtō, āre, āvi, ūtūm,	to salute.

¹ Subject of *liberāta est*. See Rule III. For Model for parsing Subjects, see p. 57.

² Why *liberāta* rather than *liberātus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

³ *Laeli*, *Cātīlina*, and *Servi* are all in the Vocative by this Rule. *Laeli* is for *Laelie*; and *Servi*, for *Servie*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Te, *Scipio*,¹ salutāmus. 2. Vos, *amīci*¹ carissīmi,² salūto. 3. Vos, *auditōres* omnes, salutāmus. 4. Verba mea, *judices*, audite. 5. Haec verba, legātī, audite. 6. Vos, milītes, hanc urbem clarissīmam custodite. 7. Milītes¹ fortissīmi, patriam vestram liberāte. 8. Vestram virtutem, juvēnes, laudāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. *Boys*,¹ hear the words of your father. 2. *Judges*, you shall hear the truth. 3. *Father*, have we not spoken the truth? 4. You, boys, have spoken the truth. 5. Soldiers, you have fought bravely. 6. You, brave soldiers, have saved your country. 7. Pupils, I praise your diligence.

SECTION IV.

ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—Direct Object.

371. The Direct Object³ of an action is put in the Accusative :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world*.⁴ Cic. Libēram publicam, *Free the republic*. Cic. Pōpuli Rōmāni salūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people*. Cic.

¹ In the Vocative, according to Rule IV. No special Model for parsing is deemed necessary, as all nouns are parsed substantially in the same way; though different Rules are, of course, assigned for different cases. See Directions for Parsing, p. 15; also Model, p. 16.

The Vocative is not often the first word in the sentence, though it is sometimes thus placed, as in the seventh sentence in this Exercise.

² See 162.

³ See note on Direct Object, p. 70.

⁴ See note on the position of the Object in the Latin sentence, p. 70.

EXERCISE LIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Flāminius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Flaminius</i> , Roman general.
Marcellus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Marcellus</i> , Roman general.
Poenus, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian</i> .
Poenus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Carthaginian</i> .
Sanctus, ā, ūm,	<i>holy, sacred</i> .
Sicilia, ac, <i>f.</i>	<i>Sicily</i> , the island of.
Spōliū, ūrē, ūvī, ūtūm,	<i>to rob, spoil, despoil</i> .
Syrācūsae, ārum, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Syracuse</i> , city in Sicily.

II. Translate into English.

1. Alexander multas *urbes*¹ expugnāvit. 2. Italia pulchras *urbes* habuit. 3. Hostes *templa* spoliābant. 4. *Templa* sanctissima spoliavērunt. 5. Hannibal Flaminium¹ consulem² superāvit. 6. Poeni Siciliam occupavērunt. 7. Marcellus³ magnam hujus insulae⁴ partem cepit. 8. Marcellus Syracusas,¹ nobilissimam urbem,⁴ expugnāvit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Do you not⁵ love your *parents*?¹ 2. We love our *parents*. 3. You practise *virtue*. 4. Our pupils will practise *virtue*. 5. Did not Rome have beautiful temples? 6. Rome had beautiful temples. 7. Have not the enemy⁶ taken the city? 8. They have taken the beautiful city. 9. They will plunder all the temples. ,

¹ Direct Object, in the Accusative, according to Rule V. For Model for parsing, see p. 71.

² Appositive. See Rule II. 363.

³ Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

⁴ *Hujus insulae*, of this island; i.e., of Sicily. Observe the position of the Genitive between the adjective *magnam* and its noun *partem*. See note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX. II. 10.

⁵ See 346, II. 1.

⁶ The Latin word must be in the plural.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME, and EXTENT OF SPACE, are expressed by the Accusative :

Römulus septem et triginta regnāvit annos,¹ *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambūlare, *To walk five miles.* Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *To be eighty feet distant.* Caes. Nix quattuor pēdes¹ alta, *Snow four feet deep.* Liv.

EXERCISE LV.

I. Vocabulary.

Aggēr, aggērīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>mound, rampart.</i>
Ambūlō, arē, āvi, atūm,	<i>to walk.</i>
Centūm,	<i>hundred.</i>
Glādiūs, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>sword.</i>
Lācēdaemōniūs, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.</i>
Lātūs, ū, ūm,	<i>broad, wide.</i>
Longūs, ū, ūm,	<i>long.</i>
Mēsis, mensis, <i>m.</i>	<i>month.</i>
Nox, noctis, <i>f.</i>	<i>night.</i>
Octōgintā,	<i>eighty.</i>
Pēs, pēdis, <i>m.</i>	<i>foot.</i>
Quinquāgintā,	<i>fifty.</i>
Regnō, arē, āvi, atūm,	<i>to reign.</i>
Vigilō, arē, āvi, atūm,	<i>to watch, be awake.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii pacem sex annos² servavērunt. 2. Magnam noctis partem² vigilavēram. 3. Puer octo horas

¹ Annos denotes *Duration of Time*, while millia and pedes denote *Extent of Space*. They are all in the Accusative by this Rule.

² In the Accusative denoting *Duration of Time*. See Rule VIII. No special Model for parsing is necessary. The pupil will be guided by previous directions and Models.

dormivit. 4. Latīnus multos *annos* regnāvit. 5. In Italiā sex menses fuīmus. 6. In illā urbe decem dies fuīmus. 7. Agger octoginta pedes¹ latus fuit. 8. Hic gladius sex pedes longus est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did you not walk two *hours*? 2. We walked three *hours*. 3. Did you not sleep six *hours*? 4. We slept eight hours. 5. The soldiers guarded the city ten months. 6. Were you not in the city four months? 7. We were in the city five months. 8. The mound was fifty feet high.

ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT.

RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative:

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv. Plāto Tārentum² vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Fūgit Tarquinios,² *He fled to Tarquinii.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVI.

I. Vocabulary.

Athēnac, ārūm, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Athens, capital of Attica.</i>
Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgi, fūgītūm,	<i>to flee, fly, run away.</i>
Lýsandēr, Lýsandri, <i>m.</i>	<i>Lysander, Spartan general.</i>
Miltiādēs, is, <i>m.</i>	<i>Miltiades, Athenian general.</i>
Nāvigō, ārē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to sail, sail to.</i>

¹ In the Accusative, denoting *Extent of Space*.

² *Romam, Tarentum, and Tarquinios* are all names of towns used as the *Limit of Motion*; i.e., the motion is represented as ending in those towns. They are in the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

Rēducō, rēducōrē, rēdūxī, rēductūm,	<i>to lead back.</i>
Rēvocō, arē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to recall.</i>
Spartā, ae, f.	<i>Sparta, capital of Laconia.</i>
Tārentūm, ī, n.	<i>Tarentum, Italian town.</i>
Thēbānūs, ū, ūm,	<i>Theban.</i>
Thēbānūs, ī, m.	<i>a Theban.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicero *Romam*¹ revocātus est. 2. Consules *Romam* revocāti sunt. 3. Hannibal *Carthaginem*¹ revocātus erat. 4. Lysander *Athēnas*¹ navigāvit. 5. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus est. 6. Consul regem Tarentum fugāvit. 7. Thebāni exercitum Spartam ducunt. 8. Miltiades exercitum Athēnas reduxit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who fled *to Carthage*?² 2. Did not the enemy flee *to Carthage*? 3. They fled *to Carthage*. 4. Will not the army be led back to Rome?² 5. The army has been led back to Rome. 6. The commander led the army to Athens.

SECTION V.

DATIVE.

382. The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used,

I. With Verbs.

II. With Adjectives.

III. With their Derivatives,—Adverbs and Substantives.

DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT.—A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the

¹ In the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

² The Latin word will be in the Accusative, in accordance with Rule IX.

action, — that TO or FOR which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object.

RULE XII. — Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative :

I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs :

Tempōri¹ cēdit, *He yields to the time.* Cic. Sibi timuērant, *They had feared for themselves.* Caes. Lābōri stūdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. Nōbis¹ vita dāta est, *Life has been granted to us.* Cic. Numītōri dēditur, *He is delivered to Numitor.* Liv.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE :

Pons iter hostībus² dēdit, *The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. Lēges civitātībus suis scripsērunt, *They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVII.

I. Vocabulary.

Carthāgīniēnsis, ē,	<i>Carthaginian.</i>
Carthāgīniēnsis, is, m. and f.	<i>a Carthaginian.</i>
Cōnōn, Cōnōnis, m.	<i>Conon, Athenian gen'l.</i>
Dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbui, dēbitūm,	<i>to owe.</i>
Displiceō, displicēre, displicui, displicītūm,	<i>to displease.</i>
Dōnō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to give.</i>
Gens, gentis, f.	<i>race.</i>
Grātiā, ae, f.	<i>favor, gratitude, thanks.</i>
Lābōrō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to strive for.</i>

¹ *Tempōri*, *sibi*, and *lābōri* are in the Dative with the Intransitive verbs *cedit*, *timuērant* (intransitive here), and *student*; while *nobis* and *Numītōri* are in the Dative with the Passive verbs *data est* and *deditur*.

² *Hostībus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *iter*, with the Transitive verb *dedit*. In the same way, *civitātībus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *leges*, with the Transitive verb *scripsērunt*.

Monstrō, arē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to show, point out.</i>
Plācēō, plācērē, plācuī, plācītūm,	<i>to please.</i>
Sēnectūs, sēnectūtis, <i>f.</i>	<i>old age.</i>
Sententiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>opinion.</i>
Serviō, servīrē, servīvī, servītūm,	<i>to serve.</i>
Viā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>way, road.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Cives *legibus*¹ parent. 2. Multae Italiae civitates *Romānis* parēbant. 3. Haec sententia *Caesāri*¹ placuit. 4. Illa sententia *Caesāri* displicuit. 5. Milites gloriae labōrant. 6. Hoc consilium *Caesāri* nuntiātum est. 7. Nostra consilia hostibus nuntiāta sunt. 8. *Tibi*² magnam *gratiam* habēmus. 9. Habeo *senectūti* magnam *gratiam*. 10. Conon pecuniam civibus donāvit. 11. Pastor puēro viam monstrāvit. 12. Tibi viam monstrābo. 13. Romāni Carthaginiensibus bellum indixērunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did I not obey my³ *father*?¹ 2. You obeyed your *father*. 3. We will obey *the laws* of the state. 4. Do not the citizens serve *the king*? 5. They have served the king. 6. Will you not serve the state? 7. We will serve the state. 8. Will you not tell *me* (to me⁴) *the truth*?⁵ 9. I have told *you* (to you) *the truth*. 10. Will you show

¹ Indirect Object, in the Dative, according to Rule XII. I.

² Indirect Object, in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *gratiam* with the Transitive verb *habēmus*, according to Rule XII. II.

In the arrangement of Objects, the *Indirect* generally precedes the *Direct*, as in this sentence; though the order is sometimes reversed, as in the tenth sentence in this Exercise.

³ In examples like this, the Possessive pronoun may either be expressed or omitted, as it is often omitted in Latin when not emphatic.

⁴ Dative. See Rule XII. II.

⁵ Accusative. See Rule XII. II.

me (to me) the way? 11. We will show you the way.
 12. Did they declare war against the Romans? 13.
 They had declared war against the Romans.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XIV.—Dative.

391. With Adjectives, the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative :

Patriae solum omnibus¹ carum est, The soil of their country is dear to all. Cic. *Id aptum est tempori, This is adapted to the time.*
 Cic. *Omni aetati mors est communis, Death is common to every age.*
 Cic. *Canis similis lupo est, A dog is similar to a wolf.* Cic. *Naturae accommodatum, Adapted to nature.* Cic. *Graeciae utile, Useful to Greece.* Nep.

1. ADJECTIVES WITH DATIVE.—The most common are those signifying :

Agreeable, easy, friendly, like, near, necessary, suitable, subject, useful, together with others of a similar or opposite meaning, and verbals in bilis.

EXERCISE LVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Amicus, a, ūm,	friendly.
Hispaniā, ae, f.	Spain.
Multitudo, multitudinis, f.	multitude.
Saguntum, i, n.	Saguntum, city in Spain.
Similis, ō, f.	like.
Solum, i, n.	soil.
Veritas, veritatis, f.	verity, truth.

¹ Dative, showing to whom the soil is dear, — dear TO ALL. In the same way in these examples, *tempori* is used with *aptum*, *aetati* with *communis*, *lupo* with *similis*, *naturae* with *accommodatum*, and *Graeciae* with *utile*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Parentes *nobis*¹ cari sunt. 2. Patria *nobis* cara est.
 3. Patria *tibi*¹ erit carissīma. 4. Patriae solum *nobis* carum
 est. 5. Hannibal exercitui carus fuit. 6. Victoria Romā-
 nis grata fuit. 7. Libertas multitudīni grata est. 8. Verī-
 tas nobis gratissīma est. 9. Jucunda mihi oratio fuit. 10.
 Saguntum Romānis amicum fuit. 11. Hannibal Sagun-
 tum,² Hispaniae civitatem³ Romānis⁴ amicam,⁵ expugnāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not these books be useful *to you*? 2. They are
 useful *to us*. 3. They will be useful *to you*. 4. This law
 has been useful to the state. 5. Will not this book be ac-
 ceptable to you? 6. That book will be acceptable to me.
 7. This book will be most acceptable⁶ to my brother.

SECTION VI.

GENITIVE.

393. The Genitive in its primary meaning denotes
source or *cause*; but, in its general use, it corresponds to
 the English Objective with *of*, and expresses various ad-
 jective relations.

GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the
 meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:

¹ Dative, according to Rule XIV.

² Accusative. See Rule V.

³ Appositive, in agreement with Saguntum. See Rule II.

⁴ Dative with *amicam*. See Rule XIV.

⁵ *Amicam* agrees with *civitatem*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁶ See 162.

Cātōnis¹ ōrātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *The camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hāmilcāris, *The death of Hamilcar*. Liv. See 363.

EXERCISE LIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Commūnis, ē,	common.
Conscientiā, ae, f.	consciousness.
Dulcis, ē,	sweet, pleasant.
Hōnōr, hōnōris, m.	honor.
Orbis, orbis, m.	circle, world.
Orbis terrārūm, ²	the world.
Parvū, ū, ūm,	small.
Principiū, ii, n.	beginning.
Rectū, i, n.	rectitude, right.
Sōcrātēs, is, m.	Socrates, Athenian philosopher.

II. Translate into English.

1. *Justitia virtūtū*³ *regīna* est. 2. *Sapientia* est mater omnium bonārum artium. 3. *Socrātes* parens *philosophiae* fuit. 4. *Virtus* veri *hōnōris*⁴ mater est. 5. *Patria* commūnis⁵ est omnium nostrum⁶ parens. 6. *Roma* orbis⁷ terrārū caput fuit. 7. Omnium rerum principia parva sunt. 8. *Conscientia* recti est praemium virtutis dulcissimum.

¹ *Cātōnis* qualifies *ōrātiōnes*, and is in the Genitive, in accordance with the Rule.

² Literally *the circle of lands*.

³ Genitive, depending upon *regīna*. Rule XVI.

⁴ Genitive, depending upon *mater*.

⁵ *Commūnis* agrees with *parens*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁶ Genitive, depending upon *parens*.

⁷ *Orbis* depends upon *caput*, and *terrārū* upon *orbis*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The orations of *Cicero* are praised.
2. The courage of the soldiers saved the city.
3. The crown of the king was golden.
4. The sword of the general was beautiful.
5. The son of the consul violated the laws of the state.
6. The citizens will observe the laws of the state.

GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XVII.—Genitive.

399. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning :

Avidus laudis,¹ *Desirous of praise*. Cic. *Otii cupidus*, *Desirous of leisure*. Liv. *Amans sui virtus*, *Virtue fond of itself*. Cic. *Efficiens voluptatis*, *Productive of pleasure*. Cic. *Gloriae memor*, *Mindful of glory*. Liv.

1. FORCE OF THIS GENITIVE.—The genitive here retains its usual force,—*of, in respect of*,—and may be used after adjectives which admit this relation.

2. ADJECTIVES WITH THE GENITIVE.—The most common are

1) Verbals in **ax**, and participles in **ans** and **ens** used adjectively.

2) Adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection, participation, mastery, fulness*, and their contraries.

EXERCISE LX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Amans, amantis,

loving, fond of.

Avidus, a, um,

desirous of, eager for.

¹ *Laudis* completes the meaning of *avidus*; *desirous* (of what?) of *praise*. It is in the Genitive, by this Rule. In the same way, *otii* completes the meaning of *cupidus*; *sui*, of *amans*; *voluptatis*, of *efficiens*; and *gloriae*, of *memor*.

Certāmen, certāminis, <i>n.</i>	contest, strife, battle.
Cūpidus, ī, ūm,	desirous of.
Fons, fontis, <i>m.</i>	fountain.
Laus, laudis, <i>f.</i>	praise.
Nōvitas, nōvitātis, <i>f.</i>	novelty.
Pēritus, ī, ūm,	skilled in.
Piscis, piscis, <i>m.</i>	fish.
Plenus, ī, ūm,	full.
Vōluptas, vōluptātis, <i>f.</i>	pleasure.

II. Translate into English.

1. Romāni avidi *glorīe*¹ fuērunt.
2. Homīnes *novitūtis* avidi sunt.
3. Numa *pacis*¹ erat amantissimus.²
4. *Patriae* amantissimī sumus.
5. Consul *gloriae* cupidus erat.
6. Cicero *gloriae* cupidissimus² fuit.
7. Milites erant avidissimī certāminis.
8. Fons piscium plenissimus est.
9. Athenienses belli navālis peritissimī fuērunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Boys are fond of *praise*.
2. Are you not fond of *praise*?
3. We are fond of *praise*.
4. Were not the Athenians fond of *pleasure*?
5. They were always fond of *pleasure*.
6. They are desirous of *glory*.
7. Are you not desirous of a *victory*?
8. We are desirous of a *victory*.

SECTION VII.

ABLATIVE.

412. The Ablative in its primary meaning is closely related to the Genitive; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *from*, *by*, *in*, *with*, and expresses various adverbial relations. It is accordingly used with Verbs and Adjectives; while the Genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

¹ Genitive, completing the meaning of the adjective. See Rule XVII.

² See 162.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means¹ are denoted by the Ablative :

Ars utilitāte laudātur, An art is praised because of its usefulness.
Cic. Glōriā dūcitur, He is led by glory. *Cic. Duobus modis fit, It is done in two ways.* *Cic. Sol omnia lūce collustrat, The sun illumines all things with its light.* *Cic. Apri dentibus se tūtantur, Boars defend themselves with their tusks.* *Cic. Aeger erat vulneribus, He was ill in consequence of his wounds.* *Nep. Laetus sorte tua, Pleased with your lot.* *Hor.*

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This Ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.—This designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which*, any thing is or is done.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This Ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the preposition *cum* ; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*, — *mōre, ordine, ratiōne*, etc., — occur without such accompaniment :

Vi summa, With the greatest violence. *Nep. Mōre Persarum, In the manner of the Persians.* *Nep. Cum silentio audire, To hear in silence.* *Liv. Id ordine facere, To do it in order, or properly.* *Cic.*

¹ It is not always possible to distinguish between *Cause, Manner, and Means*. Sometimes the same Ablative may involve both *Cause* and *Means*, or both *Means* and *Manner*. Still the pupil should be taught to determine in each instance, as far as possible, what is the real force of the Ablative. Thus in the examples, *utilitāte* denotes cause, because of its usefulness ; *gloriā*, means, with perhaps the accessory notion of cause ; *modis*, manner ; *luce*, means ; *dentibus*, means ; *vulneribus*, cause, with perhaps the accessory notion of means ; and *sorte*, cause and means.

4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS. — This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed.

5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT. — This designates the Person by whom any thing is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the preposition *a* or *ab*:

*Occisus est a Thēbānis, He was slain by the Thebans.*¹ *Nep.*

EXERCISE LXI.

I. Vocabulary.

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, <i>n.</i>	<i>reward, gift.</i>
Nātūrā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nature.</i>
Pellis, pellīs, <i>f.</i>	<i>skin, hide.</i>
Quōtīdīānūs, ā, ūm,	<i>daily.</i>
Scythae, ārum, <i>m. plur.</i>	<i>Scythians.</i>
Triumphō, ōrē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to triumph.</i>
Usūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>use.</i>
Vestiō, irē, īvī, itūm,	<i>to clothe.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Consul *virtūte*² laudātus est. 2. Urbs *naturā*³ munita erat. 3. Haec urbs *arte* muniētur. 4. *Muneribus*³ delectāmur. 5. Roma Camilli *virtūte* est servāta. 6. Camillus hostes magno proelio superāvit. 7. Scipio patrem singulārī *virtūte* servāvit. 8. Scipio ingenti gloriā⁴ triumphāvit.⁵ 9. Scythae corpōra pellibus vestiēbant.

¹ By comparing this example with those under the Rule, the second for instance, it will be seen that the Latin construction distinguishes the person by whom any thing is done from the means by which it is done, designating the former by the Ablative with *a* or *ab* (*a Thēbānis*, by the Thebans), and the latter by the Ablative without a preposition; *gloriā*, by glory.

² Ablative of Cause, according to Rule XXI.

³ Ablative of Means.

⁴ Ablative of Manner.

⁵ The privilege of entering Rome in grand triumphal procession was sometimes awarded to eminent Roman generals as they returned from victory. *Triumphāvit* here refers to such a triumph.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are not the fields adorned *with flowers*?¹ 2. The fields are adorned *with beautiful flowers*. 3. Have you not strengthened your memory *by use*? 4. I have strengthened my memory by daily use. 5. You will be praised for (because of) your diligence.² 6. Our pupils have been praised for their diligence. 7. The general saved the city by his valor. 8. Rome was saved by the valor of the Roman soldiers.

ABLATIVES WITH COMPARATIVES.

RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

417. Comparatives without *quam* are followed by the Ablative:

Nihil est amabilius virtute,³ *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic. *Quid est melius bonitate*,³ *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH *quam*⁴ are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them:

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimatur, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. *Agris quam urbi*⁵ *terribilior*, *More terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

¹ Ablative of Means. Rule XXI.

² Ablative of Cause.

³ *Virtute* and *bonitate* are both in the Ablative, by this Rule; the former after the comparative *amabilius*, and the latter after the comparative *melius*.

⁴ *Quam* is a conjunction, meaning *than*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, used to connect words or clauses.

⁵ *Agris* and *urbi*, the one *before* and the other *after quam*, are both in the same construction, in the Dative, depending upon *terribilior* according to Rule XIV. 391.

EXERCISE LXII.

I. Vocabulary.

Argentūm, i. n.	silver.
Avāritiā ae. f.	avarice.
Bōnitās, bōnitātis, f.	goodness, excellence.
Elōquens, elōquentis,	eloquent.
Ferrūm, i. n.	iron.
Foedūs, ū, ūm,	detestable.
Prētiōsūs, ū, ūm,	valuable.
Quām, conj.	than.
Scientiā, ae, f.	knowledge.
Turrīs, turrīs, f.	tower.

II. Translate into English.

1. Virtus mihi ¹ *gloriā* ² est carior. 2. Patria mihi *vitā* ² meā est carior. 3. Quid est jucundius *amicitiā*? 4. Quid foedius est *avaritiā*? 5. Aurum argento pretiosius est. 6. Animus corpore est nobilior. 7. Turris altior erat quam murus.³ 8. Quid multitudīni ¹ gratius quam libertas est? 9. Pater tuus est sapientior quam tu.⁴ 10. Quis eloquentior fuit quam Demosthēnes?

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Silver is more valuable than *iron*.² 2. Virtue is more valuable than *gold*. 3. Wisdom is more valuable than *money*. 4. Will not wisdom be more useful to you than gold? 5. Wisdom will be more useful to me than gold. 6. Goodness is more valuable than ⁵ knowledge. 7. Good-

¹ See Rule XIV. 391.

² Ablative, depending upon the comparative without *quam*, according to Rule XXIII.

³ In the same case as *turrīs*, the corresponding noun before *quam*. It is the subject of *erat* understood.

⁴ Subject of *es* understood.

⁵ In this and the following examples use *quam*, according to 417, 1.

ness is dearer to us than glory. 8. The Romans were braver than the Gauls. 9. The soldiers were braver than the general.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

I. The PLACE IN WHICH any thing is or is done :

II. The PLACE FROM WHICH any thing proceeds, including *Source* and *Separation*.

RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive :—

I. Hannibal in Italiā¹ fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nostris castris, *In our camps*. Caes. In Appiā viā, *On the Appian Way*. Cic. Ab urbe proficiscitur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Africā, *From Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis² fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābŷlōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae² fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic.

EXERCISE LXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

A, ūb, *prep. with abl.*

from, by.

Bābŷlōn, Bābŷlōnis, *f.*

Babylon, the city of.

¹ In Italiā, in castris, and in viā designate the PLACE IN WHICH ; while ab urbe and ex Africā designate the PLACE FROM WHICH. They are in the Ablative with a preposition.

² Athēnis, Bābŷlōne, and Cōrintho, being names of towns, omit the preposition ; while Romae, also the name of a town, is in the Genitive, as it is in the Singular of the First declension.

Cōrinthūs, i, <i>f</i> .	<i>Corinth</i> , city in Greece.
Diōnysius, ii, <i>m</i> .	<i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of Syracuse.
Hābitō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to dwell, reside.</i>
Hortūs, i, <i>m</i> .	<i>garden.</i>
Laetitia, ae, <i>f</i> .	<i>joy.</i>
Lūcūs, i, <i>m</i> .	<i>grove.</i>
Rēgiō, rēgiōnis, <i>f</i> .	<i>region, territory.</i>
Sēnātor, sēnātoris, <i>m</i> .	<i>senator.</i>
Trigintā,	<i>thirty.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Hannibal in *Hispaniā*¹ fuit. 2. Latinus in *Italiā* regnāvit. 3. Latinus in illis regionibus regnābat. 4. Cives ab urbe² fugiēbant. 5. Themistōcles e Graeciā fugit. 6. Sex menses³ *Athēnis*⁴ fui. 7. Alexander *Babylōne* erat. 8. Dionysius tyrannus Syracūsīs fugit. 9. Themistōcles *Athēnis* fugit. 10. *Athēnis* habitābat. 11. Romūlus *Romae*⁵ regnāvit. 12. *Romae* ingens laetitia fuit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Is not your father in *Italy*? 2. My father is in *Greece*. 3. Were you not in *Greece*? 4. We resided in *Greece* three years. 5. Who is in the garden? 6. My brother is in the garden. 7. The pupils were walking in the fields. 8. The nightingales are singing in the groves. 9. Your father resided many years at *Athens*. 10. Did he not reside at *Carthage*? 11. He resided four years at *Carthage*. 12. Did you not receive my letter at *Rome*? 13. I received your letter at *Corinth*.

¹ Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, with the preposition *in*. See Rule XXXII.

² Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH, with the preposition *ab*.

³ See Rule VIII.

⁴ In the Ablative, without a preposition, because it is the name of a town.

⁵ In the Genitive, because it is the name of a town, and is in the Singular of the First declension.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative:

Octogēsimō anno¹ est mortuus, *He died in his eightieth year.* Cic. Vēre convēnere, *They assembled in the spring.* Liv. Nātālī die suo, *On his birth-day.* Nep. Hiēme et aestāte, *In winter and summer.* Cic.

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word so used as to involve the time of an action or event may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugnā*, in the time of battle; *lūdis*, at the time of the games; *mēmōriā*, in memory, i.e., in the time of one's recollection.

EXERCISE LXIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Brūtus, ī, m.	<i>Brutus, a Roman patriot.</i>
Dēflāgrō, ārcē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to burn, be consumed.</i>
Diānā, ae, f.	<i>Diana, a goddess.</i>
Ephēsīūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Ephesian, of Ephesus.</i>
Hiems, hiēmīs, f.	<i>winter.</i>
Nātālīs, ē,	<i>belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Nātālīs diēs,	<i>birth-day.</i>
Pompēiūs, ii, m.	<i>Pompey, Roman general.</i>
Persae, ārūm, m. plur.	<i>Persians.</i>
Scribō, scribēre, scripsī, scriptūm,	<i>to write.</i>
Tempūs, tempōris, n.	<i>time.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Nātālī die² tuo scripsisti epistolām. 2. Eōdem die epistolām tuam accēpi.³ 3. Pompēius urbem tertio mense

¹ Anno, vere, die, hiēme, and aestāte are all in the Ablative, by this Rule.

² Ablative of Time, according to Rule XXVIII.

³ From accipio.

cepit. 4. Eōdem *die* Persae superāti sunt. 5. Pompēius illo tempore miles fuit. 6. Illo anno Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagrāvit. 7. Occāsu solis hostes fugāti sunt. 8. *Illo die* Brutus patriam servāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were you not in Athens¹ *at that time*? 2. We were at Corinth² *at that time*. 3. Do you not reside in the city¹ *in winter*? 4. We reside in this beautiful city in the winter. 5. The city was taken at sunset. 6. Were you not in the city at that hour? 7. I was in the city at that time. 8. Were you not in Rome² on your birth-day? 9. I was in that city on my birth-day.

SECTION VIII.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions:

Ad *amicum*³ scripsi, *I have written to a friend*. Cic. In *cūriam*, *Into the senate-house*. Liv. In *Italiā*, *In Italy*. Nep. Pro *castris*, *Before the camp*.

433. The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pēnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus:

Ad urbem, *To the city*. Cic. Adversus deos, *Toward the gods*. Cic.

434. The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sine,	tēnus:

¹ Ablative of Place. See Rule XXVI.

² Genitive of Place. See Rule XXVI. II.

³ The Accusative *amicum* is here used with the preposition *ad*; *curiam*, with *in*; the Ablative *Italiā*, with *in*. See 435, 1.

Ab urbe, *From the city.* Caes. Cōram conventu, *In the presence of the assembly.* Nep.

435. The ACCUSATIVE or ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia.* Cic. Hannībal in Itāliā fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy.* Nep.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither*, the Ablative in answer to *where*: In Asiam, (*whither?*) *into Asia*; In Itāliā, (*where?*) *in Italy*.

EXERCISE LXV.

I. Vocabulary.

Adversūs, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against.</i>
Dimicō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to fight.</i>
Për, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>of, through.</i>
Prospërē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>successfully.</i>
Prōvōcō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to challenge.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii hostes ad *proelium* provocābant. 2. Scipio contra *Hannōnem*, ducem Carthaginensium, prospère pugnat. 3. Caesar adversus Pompēium dimicāvit. 4. Veritas per se¹ mihi grata est. 5. Virtus per se laudabilis est. 6. Persae a *Graecis*² superāti sunt. 7. Cicëro de *amicitiā* scripsit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Will not the army be led back to *the city*? 2. It has been led back to *the city*. 3. Will you not write to me? 4. I will write to you. 5. Friendship is valuable of itself. 6. Have you not received five letters from *me*? 7. I have received four letters from *you*. 8. I have received two letters from your brother.

¹ *Per se*, literally *through itself*: render *in itself* or *of itself*.

² *A Graecis*, by the Greeks. See 414, 5.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

I. THE preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves,

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentences.
3. A translation into English.

MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word, without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case, number, mood, tense*, etc.; and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark these properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensārum*, of tables: the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word, with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.
2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case, number, voice, mood, tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means, you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning,—that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate; i.e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence, in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will, in most instances, enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates: as, *audio*, I hear, the ending *io* showing that the subject is *ego*; *auditis*, you hear, the ending *itis* showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb, with Predicate Noun or Adjective, if any.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now, combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject; i.e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i.e. (1) Oblique cases, accusatives, datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus *mensibus*; stem *mens*, Nom. Sing. *mensis*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *urbem*, *urb*, *urbs*.

3. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus *amābat*; stem *am*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amavērunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amāvi*, Perf. stem *amav*, Verb stem *am*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

Model.

VIII. Themistōcles imperātor servitūte totam Graeciam liberāvit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their *forms*,

1) That *Themistōcles* and *imperātor* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitūte* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberāvit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistocles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: **THEMISTOCLES**.

2) That *libero*, for which you must look, not for *liberavit*, means to liberate: **LIBERATED**.

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperator* means *commander*: **THE COMMANDER**.

Themistocles the commander liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: **GREECE**.

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: **ALL**.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: **FROM SERVITUDE**.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing*¹ it, and by *parsing* the words which compose it.

Parsing.

XVII.² In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Inflect³ it, if capable of inflection.
3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.⁴
4. Give its Syntax, and the Rule for it.⁵

TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

¹ It has not been thought advisable to enter upon the subject of *analysis* at this early stage of the course. That will be presented in the Reader, which follows this work.

² These suggestions are taken, without change, from the Reader. Accordingly, the numerals are made to correspond to those in that work.

³ Inflect; i.e., decline, compare, or conjugate.

⁴ That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

⁵ For Models for Parsing, see pp. 16, 22, 24, 33, 55, 57, 59, 66, 71, and 73.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

For Explanation of Abbreviations and References, see p. ix.

A.

A, ab, prep. with abl. <i>From, by.</i>	Ambulō, āre, āvi, ātūm. <i>To walk.</i>
Accipio, accipere, accipi, acceptum. <i>To receive.</i>	Amicitia, ae, f. <i>Friendship.</i>
Acē, acris, acere. <i>Sharp, severe, valiant.</i>	Amicus, i, m. <i>Friendly.</i>
Acies, aciei, f. <i>Order of battle, battle-array, army.</i>	Amicus, i, m. <i>Friend.</i>
Ad, prep. with acc. <i>To, towards, near.</i>	Amnis, amnis, m. <i>River.</i>
Administro, are, avi, atum. <i>To administer, manage.</i>	Amor, are, avi, atum. <i>To love.</i>
Admoneo, admonere, admonui, admonitum. <i>To admonish.</i>	Amor, amoris, m. <i>Love.</i>
Adventus, us, m. <i>Arrival, approach.</i>	Amplio, are, avi, atum. <i>To enlarge.</i>
Adversus, prep. with acc. <i>Against.</i>	Ancus, i, m. <i>Ancus, a Roman king.</i>
Aedifico, are, avi, atum. <i>To build.</i>	Animas, animas, n. <i>Animal.</i>
Aestas, aestatis, f. <i>Summer.</i>	Animus, i, m. <i>Soul, mind, passion, disposition.</i>
Agro, agri, m. <i>Field, land.</i>	Annulus, i, m. <i>Ring.</i>
Agger, aggeris, m. <i>Mound, rampart.</i>	Annus, i, m. <i>Year.</i>
Agis, Agidis, m. <i>Agis, a king of Sparta.</i>	Ante, prep. with acc. <i>Before.</i>
Albanus, i, m. <i>Alban.</i>	Antiquus, i, m. <i>Ancient.</i>
Alexander, Alexandri, m. <i>Alexander, the Great.</i>	Apis, apis, f. <i>Bee.</i>
Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod or aliquod. <i>Some, some one. See 191.</i>	Appello, are, avi, atum. <i>To call.</i>
Altus, i, m. <i>High, lofty.</i>	Appetens, appetentis. <i>Desiring, striving for.</i>
Amans, amantis. <i>Loving, fond of.</i>	Apud, prep. with acc. <i>In the presence of, near, before, among.</i>
	Apulia, ae, f. <i>Apulia, a country in Italy.</i>
	Arabs, Arabis, m and f. <i>Arab, an Arab.</i>
	Arcte, adv. <i>Closely, soundly.</i>
	Argentum, i, n. <i>Silver.</i>
	Arō, arare, aravi, aratum. <i>To plough.</i>

Arrōgantiā, ae, *f.* *Arrogance.*
 Ars, artis, *f.* *Art, skill.*
 Artāxerxēs, is, *m.* *Artaxerxes, a Persian king.*
 Arx, arcis, *f.* *Citadel, fortress.*
 Athēnae, ārum, *f. plur.* *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
 Athēnensis, ē. *Athenian.*
 Athēniensis, is, *m. and f.* *Athenian, an Athenian.*
 Atticus, i, *m.* *Atticus, a Roman name.*
 Audiō, irē, ivi, itum. *To hear.*
 Auditōr, auditōris, *m.* *Hearer, auditor.*
 Aureus, ā, ūm. *Golden.*
 Aurum, i, *n.* *Gold.*
 Avāritiā, ae, *f.* *Avarice.*
 Avīdus, ā, ūm. *Desirous of, eager for.*
 Avis, avis, *f.* *Bird.*

B.

Bābylōn, Bābylōnis, *f.* *Babylon, the celebrated capital of the Assyrian Empire, on the banks of the Euphrates.*
 Beātus, ā, ūm. *Happy, blessed.*
 Bellum, i, *n.* *War, warfare.*
 Bēnē, *adv.* *Well.*
 Bēnignē, *adv.* *Kindly.*
 Bōnitas, bōnitātis, *f.* *Goodness, excellence.*
 Bōnus, ā, ūm. *Good.*
 Brēvis, ē. *Short, brief.*
 Brūtus, i, *m.* *Brutus, a celebrated Roman patriot.*

C.

Caesār, Caesāris, *m.* *Cæsar, a celebrated Roman commander.*
 Cāius, ii, *m.* *Caius, a proper name.*

Cāmillus, i, *m.* *Camillus, a Roman general.*
 Campūs, i, *m.* *Plain.*
 Cānis, cānis, *m. and f.* *Dog.*
 Cantō, āre, āvi, ātum. *To sing.*
 Cantus, ūs, *m.* *Singing, song.*
 Cāpiō, cāpēre, cēpi, captum. *To take, capture.*
 Cāpūt, cāpitis, *n.* *Head, capital.*
 Carmēn, carminis, *n.* *Song, poem, verse.*
 Carthāgīniensis, ē. *Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgīniensis, is, *m. and f.* *A Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgō, Carthāgīnis, *f.* *Carthage, a city of Northern Africa.*
 Carthāgō Nōvā. *New Carthage, Carthagera, a city of Spain.*
 Cārus, ā, ūm. *Dear.*
 Cātō, Cātōnis, *m.* *Cato, a distinguished Roman.*
 Centum. *One hundred. See 175, 2.*
 Certāmen, certāminis, *n.* *Contest, strife, battle.*
 Cībūs, i, *m.* *Food.*
 Cicērō, Cicērōnis, *m.* *Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator.*
 Cīvīlis, ē. *Civil.*
 Cīvīs, cīvīs, *m. and f.* *Citizen.*
 Cīvitas, civitātis, *f.* *State, city.*
 Clārus, ā, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished, illustrious.*
 Classis, classis, *f.* *Fleet, navy.*
 Coercēō, coercēre, coercui, coercitum. *To check.*
 Cōlō, cōlēre, cōlui, cultum. *To practise, cultivate.*
 Commūnis, ē. *Common.*
 Condemnō, āre, āvi, ātum. *To condemn.*
 Condītōr, condītōris, *m.* *Founder.*
 Conjux, conjūgis, *m. and f.* *Wife, husband, spouse.*

Cōnōn, Cōnōnīs, *m.* *Conon*, an Athenian general.

Conscientiā, *ae, f.* *Consciousness.*

Consiliū, *ii, n.* *Design, plan.*

Conspectus, *ūs, m.* *Sight, view, presence.*

Consul, consulis, *m.* *Consul.*

Contrā, *prep. with acc.* *Against, opposite to, contrary to.*

Convocō, arē, avi, atum. *To assemble, call together.*

Cōrīnthūs, *i, f.* *Corinth*, city in Greece.

Cornēlius, *ii, m.* *Cornelius*, a Roman name.

Cūrōnā, *ac, f.* *Crown.*

Corpūs, corpōris, *n.* *Body, person.*

Creō, arē, avi, atum. *To create, make, appoint, elect.*

Crūdēlis, *ē.* *Cruel.*

Crūdus, *ā, ūm.* *Unripe.*

Culpō, arē, avi, atum. *To blame.*

Cūm, *prep. with abl.* *With.*

Cūpidus, *ā, ūm.* *Desirous of.*

Cūrēs, Cūriūm, *m. plur.* *Cures*, a Sabine town.

Custōdiō, irē, ivi, itum. *To guard.*

Custōs, custōdis, *m. and f.* *Keeper, guard.*

D.

Dē, *prep. with abl.* *Concerning.*

Dēbeō, debēre, debui, debītum. *To owe.*

Dēcēm. *Ten.* See 175.

Dēcīmūs, *ā, ūm.* *Tenth.*

Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis, *f.* *Eclipse.*

Dēflāgrō, arē, avi, atum. *To burn, be consumed.*

Dēlectō, arē, avi, atum. *To delight, please.*

Dēmārītūs, *i, m.* *Demaratus*, a Corinthian.

Dēmōsthēnēs, *īs, m.* *Demosthenes*, the celebrated Athenian orator.

Diānā, *ae, f.* *Diana*, the goddess of the chase.

Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum. *To say, speak, tell.*

Diēs, diēi, *m.* *Day.* See 119, note.

Diligens, diligentis. *Diligent.*

Diligentiā, *ae, f.* *Diligence.*

Dīmīcō, arē, avi, atum. *To fight.*

Diōnysiūs, *ii, m.* *Dionysius*, tyrant of Syracuse.

Discipulus, *i, m.* *Pupil.*

Disertē, *adv.* *Clearly, eloquently.*

Displīcō, displīcere, displicui, displicitum. *To displease.*

Divīnus, *ā, ūm.* *Divine.*

Dōlōr, dōlōris, *m.* *Pain, grief, suffering.*

Dōnō, arē, avi, atum. *To give, present.*

Dōnūm, *i, n.* *Gift.*

Dormiō, irē, ivi, itum. *To sleep.*

Drācō, Drācōnis, *m.* *Draco*, an Athenian lawgiver.

Dūcenti, *ae, ā.* *Two hundred.*

Dūcō, dūcere, duxi, ductum. *To lead.*

Dulcis, *ē.* *Sweet, pleasant.*

Duō, *ac, ō.* *Two.* See 176.

Dūplicō, arē, avi, atum. *To double, increase.*

Dux, dūcis, *m. and f.* *Leader, general.*

E.

E, ex, *prep. with abl.* *From.*

Ebriētās, ebriētātis, *f.* *Drunkennes.*

Edūcō, edūcere, eduxi, eductum. *To lead forth, lead out.*

Effūgiō, effūgere, effugi, effugitum. *To escape.*

Egō, mei. *I.* See 184.

Egrēgitus, ā, ūm. *Distinguished.*
 Egrēgiē, adv. *Excellently.*
 Elēphantus, ī, m. *Elephant.*
 Elōquens, elōquentis. *Eloquent.*
 Elōquentiā, ae, f. *Eloquence.*
 Ephēsītus, ā, ūm. *Ephesian, of Ephesus.*
 Epīrus, ī, f. *Epirus, a country in Greece.*
 Epistolā, ae, f. *Letter.*
 Erūdiō, irē, īvī, itūm. *To instruct, refine, educate.*
 Erūdītus, ā, ūm. *Learned, instructed in.*
 Ex, prep. with abl. *From.*
 Exercō, exercēre, exercui, exercitūm. *To exercise, train.*
 Exercītus, ūs, m. *Army.*
 Expugnō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To take, take by storm.*
 Exspectō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To await, expect.*
 Exsul, exsulis, m. and f. *Exile.*

F.

Faciēs, faciēi, f. *Face, appearance.*
 Ferrūm, ī, n. *Iron.*
 Fertilis, ē. *Fertile.*
 Fidēlitas, fidēlītātis, f. *Fidelity, faithfulness.*
 Fidēs, fidei, f. *Faith, fidelity.*
 Fidus, ā, ūm. *Faithful.*
 Filiā, ae, f. *Daughter.*
 Filius, ii, m. *Son.*
 Finiō, irē, īvī, itūm. *To finish, bring to a close.*
 Finis, finis, m. *Limit, territory.*
 Firmō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To strengthen, confirm.*
 Flāminius, ii, m. *Flaminius, a Roman general.*
 Flōs, flōris, m. *Flower.*
 Foedus, ā, ūm. *Detestable.*

Fons, fontis, m. *Fountain.*
 Fortis, ē. *Brave.*
 Fortitēr, adv. *Bravely.*
 Fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, f. *Bravery, fortitude.*
 Fossā, ae, f. *Ditch, moat.*
 Frātēr, frātris, m. *Brother.*
 Fructus, ūs, m. *Fruit, produce, income.*
 Frumentūm, ī, n. *Corn, grain.*
 Fugā, ae, f. *Flight.*
 Fugiō, fugēre, fugi, fugitūm. *To flee, fly, run away.*
 Fugō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To rout, drive away.*
 Fūnestus, ā, ūm. *Destructive.*
 Fūrōr, fūrōris, m. *Madness, insanity.*

G.

Gallus, ī, m. *Gallus, a proper name.*
 Gallus, ī, m. *Gaul, a Gaul, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.*
 Gemmā, ae, f. *Gem.*
 Gēnēr, gēnēri, m. *Son-in-law.*
 Gens, gentis, f. *Race.*
 Germāniā, ae, f. *Germany.*
 Glādius, ii, m. *Sword.*
 Glōbōsus, ā, ūm. *Spherical.*
 Glōriā, ae, f. *Glory.*
 Graeciā, ae, f. *Greece.*
 Graectus, ā, ūm. *Grecian, Greek.*
 Graectus, ī, m. *Greek, a Greek.*
 Grātiā, ae, f. *Favor, gratitude, thanks.*
 Grātus, ā, ūm. *Acceptable, pleasing.*
 Grex, grēgis, m. *Herd, flock.*

H.

Habēō, habērē, habui, habītūm. *To have, hold.*
 Habītō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To dwell, reside.*

Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, *m.* *Hannibal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general.

Hannō, Hannōnīs, *m.* *Hanno*, a Carthaginian general.

Hastā, *ae, f.* *Spear.*

Hic, haec, hoc. *This.*

Hiems, hiēmīs, *f.* *Winter.*

Hirundō, hirundīnīs, *f.* *Swallow.*

Hispaniā, *ae, f.* *Spain.*

Hispanūs, *i, m.* *A Spaniard.*

Hōmērūs, *i, m.* *Homer*, the celebrated Grecian poet.

Hōmō, hōmīnīs, *m.* *Man.*

Hōnōr, hōnōrīs, *m.* *Honor.*

Hōrā, *ae, f.* *Hour.*

Hostīs, hostīs, *m. and f.* *Enemy.*

I.

Idēm, eādēm, idēm. *Same, the same.* See 186.

Ignōrō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To be ignorant of, not to know.*

Illē, illā, illūd. *That, he, she, it.* See 186.

Illustrō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To illustrate, illumine.*

Imāgō, imāgīnīs, *f.* *Image, picture.*

Impātiens, impatiētīs. *Impatient.*

Impērātōr, impērātōrīs, *m.* *Commander.*

Impēriū, *ii, n.* *Reign, power, government.*

Impētūs, *ūs, m.* *Attack.*

Imprōbitās, imprōbitātīs, *f.* *Wickedness.*

In, *prep. with acc. and abl.* *Into, in, within.*

Incertūs, *ūs, m.* *Uncertain.*

Indicō, indicērē, indicī, indictū. *To declare.*

Infestō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To infest.*

Ingens, ingentīs. *Huge, large, great.*

Innocēns, innocentīs. *Innocent.*

Insāniā, *ae, f.* *Insanity.*

Insulā, *ae, f.* *Island.*

Intēr, *prep. with acc.* *Between, among, in the midst of.*

Intrō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To enter.*

Inventōr, inventōrīs, *m.* *Inventor.*

Invitō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To invite.*

Ipsē, ipsā, ipsū. *Self, he, himself.* See 186.

Is, eā, id. *That, he, she, it.*

Istē, istā, istūd. *That, such.* See 186.

Italiā, *ae, f.* *Italy.*

J.

Jaciō, jacērē, jēcī, jactū. *To cast, throw, hurl.*

Jām, *adv.* *Now, already.*

Jucundūs, *ūs, m.* *Delightful, pleasant.*

Jūdex, jūdīcīs, *m. and f.* *Judge.*

Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctū. *To join.*

Justitiā, *ae, f.* *Justice.*

Justūs, *ūs, m.* *Upright, just.*

Jūvēnis, jūvēnīs, *m. and f.* *A youth, young man.*

Jūventūs, jūventūtīs, *f.* *Youth, a youth, a young person.*

L.

Lābōr, lābōrīs, *m.* *Labor.*

Lābōrō, arē, āvī, ūtīm. *To strive for, labor, work.*

Lācēdaemōniūs, *ii, m.* *Spartan, a Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta in Greece.*

Laetitiā, *ae, f.* *Joy.*

Lāpis, lāpīdīs, *m.* *Stone.*

Lātinē, *adv.* *In Latin.*

Lātīnūs, *i, m.* *Latinus, a Latin king.*

Lātūs, *ūs, m.* *Broad.*

Laudābīlis, ē. *Praiseworthy, laudable.*

Laudō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To praise.*

Laus, laudīs, *f.* *Praise.*

Lāvinia, ae, *f.* *Lavinia, a proper name.*

Lēgātīō, lēgātīōnis, *f.* *Embassy.*

Lēgātūs, ī, *m.* *Ambassador.*

Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, *f.* *Legion, a body of soldiers.*

Lēgō, lēgērē, lēgī, lectūm. *To choose, appoint.*

Leō, leōnis, *m.* *Lion.*

Lētālis, ē. *Mortal, deadly.*

Lex, lēgis, *f.* *Law.*

Līber, librī, *m.* *Book.*

Līberō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To liberate.*

Lībertās, lībertātīs, *f.* *Liberty.*

Longūs, ā, ūm. *Long.*

Lūcus, ī, *m.* *Grove.*

Lūnā, ae, *f.* *Moon.*

Luscīniā, ae, *f.* *Nightingale.*

Lux, lucīs, *f.* *Light.*

Luxuriā, ae, *f.* *Luxury.*

Lycurgūs, ī, *m.* *Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.*

Lysāndēr, Lysandri, *m.* *Lysander, a Spartan general.*

M.

Mācēdōniā, ae, *f.* *Macedonia, Macedonia, a country of Northern Greece.*

Māgistēr, māgistri, *m.* *Master, teacher.*

Magnōpērē, *adv.* *Greatly.*

Magnūs, ā, ūm. *Great, large.*

Mālūm, ī, *n.* *Evil.*

Marcellūs, ī, *m.* *Marcellus, a celebrated Roman general.*

Mārē, mārīs, *n.* *Sea.*

Mātēr, mātris, *f.* *Mother.*

Mātūrūs, ā, ūm. *Ripe.*

Mēmōriā, ae, *f.* *Memory.*

Mensā, ae, *f.* *Table.*

Mensis, mensīs, *m.* *Month.*

Mercēs, mercēdis, *f.* *Reward.*

Mēreō, mērērē, mērui, mērītūm. *To deserve, merit.*

Mōs, ā, ūm. *My.* See 185.

Milēs, militīs, *m.* *Soldier.*

Miltiādēs, īs, *m.* *Miltiades, an Athenian general.*

Mōdestiā, ae, *f.* *Modesty.*

Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnuī, mōnītūm. *To advise.*

Mons, montīs, *m.* *Mountain.*

Monstrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To show, point out.*

Mōrā, ae, *f.* *Delay.*

Mors, mortīs, *f.* *Death.*

Multitūdō, multitūdinis, *f.* *Multi-tude.*

Multūs, ā, ūm. *Much, many.*

Mundūs, ī, *m.* *World, universe.*

Mūniō, irē, ivī, itūm. *To fortify, defend.*

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, *n.* *Gift, present.*

Mūrūs, ī, *m.* *Wall.*

Mūtātiō, mūtātiōnis, *f.* *Change, phase.*

N.

Nātālis, ē. *Belonging to one's birth, natal.*

Nātālis diēs. *Birth-day.*

Nātūrā, ae, *f.* *Nature.*

Nāvālis, ē. *Naval.*

Nāvīgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To sail to.*

Nāvis, nāvīs, *f.* *Ship.*

Nēcessāriūs, ā, ūm. *Necessary.*

Nēcessitās, nēcessitātīs, *f.* *Necessity.*

Nēpōs, nēpōtis, *m.* *Grandson.*

Nōbīlis, ē. *Noble.*

Nōmēn, nōmīnis, *n.* *Name.*

Nōmīnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To call, name.*

Nōn, adv. Not.

Nonnē, interrog. part. Expects the answer, Yes. See 346, II., 2.

Nostēr, nostrā, nostrūm. Our, our own, ours.

Nōvītās, nōvītātīs, f. Novelty.

Nōvūs, ā, ūm. New.

Nox, noctīs, f. Night.

Nūbēs, nūbīs, f. Cloud.

Nūm, interrog. part. Expects the answer, No. See 346, II., 1.

Nūmā, ae, m. Numa, a Roman king.

Nūmērūs, ī, m. Number, quantity.

Nummūs, ī, m. Money, a piece of money, a coin.

Nuntiō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To proclaim, announce.

O.

Obsēs, obsīdīs, m. and f. Hostage.

Occāsūs, ūs, m. Setting, going down.

Occūpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To occupy, take possession of.

Octāvūs, ā, ūm. Eighth.

Octō. Eight. See 175, 2.

Octōgintā. Eighty. See 175, 2.

Oculūs, ī, m. Eye.

Odiōsūs, ā, ūm. Odious, hateful.

Omnīs, ē. All, every, whole.

Oppīdūm, ī, n. Town, city.

Oppugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To besiege, take by storm.

Optō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To wish for, desire.

Opulētūs, ā, ūm. Rich, opulent.

Opūs, ōpēris, n. Work.

Orātiō, orātiōnis, f. Oration, speech.

Orātōr, orātōris, m. Orator.

Orbīs, orbīs, m. Circle.

Orbīs terrārūm. The world.

Ornō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To adorn, be an ornament to.

Ovis, ōvis, f. Sheep.

P.

Pārens, pārentīs, m. and f. Parent. Pārēō, pārērē, pārui, pāritūm. To obey.

Pars, partīs, f. Part, portion.

Parvūs, ā, ūm. Small.

Passēr, passērīs, m. Sparrow.

Pastōr, pastōris, m. Shepherd.

Pātēr, pātris, m. Father.

Pātriā, ae, f. Native country, country.

Paulūs, ī, m. Paulus, a Roman consul.

Pax, pācis, f. Peace.

Pēcūniā, ae, f. Money.

Pellis, pellīs, f. Skin, hide.

Pēr, prep. with acc. Of, through.

Pērāgrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To wander through.

Pēritūs, ā, ūm. Skilled in.

Persā, ae, m. A Persian.

Pēs, pēdis, m. Foot.

Philippūs, ī, m. Philip, king of Macedon.

Philōsōphiā, ae, f. Philosophy.

Philōsōphūs, ī, m. Philosopher.

Piētās, piētātīs, f. Filial affection, piety, duty.

Pīrātā, ae, m. Pirate.

Piscīs, piscīs, m. Fish.

Pisistrātūs, ī, m. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

Plācēō, plācērē, plācui, plācītūm. To please.

Plētūs, ā, ūm. Full.

Poenūs, ā, ūm. Carthaginian.

Poenus, ī, m. A Carthaginian.

Pōmūm, ī, n. Fruit.

Pompiliūs, ii, m. Pompilius, a Roman name.

Pompēiūs, ii, m. Pompey, a celebrated Roman general.

Pondūs, pondērīs, n. Weight, mass.

Portus, ūs, *m.* *Port, harbor.*
 Post, *prep. with acc.* *After.*
 Pōtens, pōtentis. *Powerful, able.*
 Praebē, praebēre, praebui, praebitum. *To show, furnish, give.*
 Praeceptor, praeceptoris, *m.* *Teacher, instructor.*
 Praeceptum, i, *n.* *Rule, precept.*
 Praeclarus, ū, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished.*
 Praedicō, praedicere, praedixi, praedictum. *To predict, foretell.*
 Praemium, ii, *n.* *Reward.*
 Pratum, i, *n.* *Meadow.*
 Pretiosus, ū, ūm. *Valuable.*
 Primus, ū, ūm. *First.*
 Principium, ii, *n.* *Beginning.*
 Pro, *prep. with abl.* *In behalf of, for.*
 Proelium, ii, *n.* *Battle.*
 Prosperē, *adv.* *Successfully.*
 Provocō, are, avi, atum. *To challenge.*
 Prudentia, ae, *f.* *Prudence.*
 Publius, ii, *m.* *Publius, a Roman name.*
 Puella, ae, *f.* *Girl.*
 Puer, pueri, *m.* *Boy.*
 Pugna, ae, *f.* *Battle.*
 Pugnō, are, avi, atum. *To fight.*
 Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum. *Beautiful.*
 Punicus, ū, ūm. *Carthaginian, Punic.*
 Pyrrhus, i, *m.* *Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.*

Q.

Quam, *conj.* *Than.*
 Quartus, ū, ūm. *Fourth.*
 Quattuor. *Four.* See 175, 2.
 Qui, quae, quod, *rel. pronoun.* *Who, which, what.* See 187.

Quinquaginta. *Fifty.* See 175, 2.
 Quinquē. *Five.* See 175, 2.
 Quintus, ū, ūm. *Fifth.*
 Quis, quae, quid? *interrog. pronoun.* *Who, which, what?* See 188.
 Quivis, quavis, quodvis, or quidvis, *indef. pronoun.* *Whoever, whatever.* See 191.
 Quotidianus, ū, ūm. *Daily.*
 Quotidie, *adv.* *Daily.*

R.

Ramus, i, *m.* *Branch.*
 Ratio, rationis, *f.* *Reason.*
 Recte, *adv.* *Rightly.*
 Rectum, i, *n.* *Right, rectitude.*
 Reducō, reducere, reduxi, reductum. *To lead back.*
 Regina, ae, *f.* *Queen.*
 Regio, regionis, *f.* *Region, territory.*
 Regulus, i, *m.* *Regulus, a Roman general.*
 Regnō, are, avi, atum. *To reign.*
 Regnum, i, *n.* *Kingdom, royal authority.*
 Regō, regere, rexī, rectum. *To rule.*
 Renovō, are, avi, atum. *To renew.*
 Res, rei, *f.* *Thing, affair.*
 Res publica. *Republic.*
 Revocō, are, avi, atum. *To recall.*
 Rex, regis, *m.* *King.*
 Rhenus, i, *m.* *Rhine.*
 Roma, ae, *f.* *Rome.*
 Romanus, ū, ūm. *Roman.*
 Romanus, i, *m.* *Roman, a Roman.*
 Romulus, i, *m.* *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*

S.

Saguntum, i, *n.* *Saguntum, a town in Spain.*

Sālūs, sālūtīs, *f.* *Safety.*
 Sālūtāris, *ē.* *Beneficial, salutary, advantageous.*
 Sālūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To salute.*
 Sanctūs, ā, ūm. *Holy, sacred.*
 Sāpiens, sāpientīs. *Wise.*
 Sāpientēr, *adv.* *Wisely.*
 Sāpientiā, *ac, f.* *Wisdom.*
 Schōlā, *ac, f.* *School.*
 Scientiā, *ac, f.* *Knowledge.*
 Scipiō, Scipiōnīs, *m.* *Scipio, a distinguished Roman.*
 Scribō, scribērē, scripsī, scriptūm. *To write.*
 Scythae, ārtūm, *m. plur.* *The Scythians.*
 Sēcundūs, ā, ūm. *Second, favorable.*
 Sempēr, *adv.* *Always, ever.*
 Sēnātōr, sēnātōrīs, *m.* *Senator.*
 Sēnātūs, ūs, *m.* *Senate.*
 Sēnectūs, sēnectūtīs, *f.* *Old age.*
 Sensūs, ūs, *m.* *Feeling, perception, sense.*
 Sententiā, *ac, f.* *Opinion.*
 Sermō, sermōnīs, *m.* *Discourse, conversation.*
 Serviō, irē, īvī, itūm. *To serve.*
 Serviūs, iī, *m.* *Servius, a Roman proper name.*
 Servō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To preserve, keep, save.*
 Servūs, ī, *m.* *Slave.*
 Sex. *Six.* See 175, 2.
 Siciliā, *ac, f.* *Sicily.*
 Silentium, iī, *n.* *Silence.*
 Similis, *ē.* *Like.*
 Singulāris, *ē.* *Remarkable, singular.*
 Sōcēr, sōcērī, *m.* *Father-in-law.*
 Sōciūs, iī, *m.* *Ally, associate.*
 Sōcrātēs, īs, *m.* *Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher.*
 Sōl, sōlls, *m.* *Sun.*

Sōlōn, Sōlōnīs, *m.* *Solon, an Athenian legislator.*
 Sōlūm, ī, *n.* *Soil.*
 Spartā, *ac, f.* *Sparta, capital of Laconia.*
 Spēciēs, spēcīci, *f.* *Appearance.*
 Spērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To hope.*
 Spēs, spēcī, *f.* *Hope.*
 Spōliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To rob, spoil, despoil.*
 Stīmulō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To stimulate.*
 Stultitiā, *ac, f.* *Folly.*
 Suī, sibi. *Himself, herself, itself.*
 See 184.
 Sūm, essē, fui. *To be.* See 204.
 Sūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To conquer.*
 Supplicium, iī, *n.* *Punishment.*
 Sūtis, ā, ūm. *His, her, its, their, his own, her own, its own, their own.*
 Sŷracūsac, ārtūm, *f. plur.* *Syracuse, a city of Sicily.*

T.

Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm. *To be silent.*
 Tārentūm, ī, *n.* *Tarentum, an Italian town.*
 Tarquiniūs, iī, *m.* *Tarquin, a Roman king.*
 Tēlūm, ī, *n.* *Javelin, weapon.*
 Tēmērītās, tēmērītātīs, *f.* *Rashness.*
 Templūm, ī, *n.* *Temple.*
 Tempūs, tempōrīs, *n.* *Time.*
 Terrā, *ac, f.* *Land, earth.*
 Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm. *To frighten, terrify.*
 Tertiūs, ā, ūm. *Third.*
 Thālēs, īs, *m.* *Thales, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Thēbānūs, ā, ūm. *Theban, belonging to Thebes (a city in Greece).*

Thēbānūs, i, m. *A Theban.*
 Thēmistōclēs, is, m. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian.*
 Thrāsýbúlūs, i, m. *Thrasybulus, the liberator of Athens.*
 Ticinūs, i, m. *Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*
 Trēs, triā. *Three. See 176.*
 Trigintā. *Thirty. See 175, 2.*
 Triumphō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To triumph.*
 Trōjā, ae, f. *Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor.*
 Tū, tuī. *Thou, you. See 184.*
 Tullīā, ae, f. *Tullia, a Roman proper name.*
 Tullūs, i, m. *Tullus, a Roman king.*
 Tūm, adv. *Then, at that time.*
 Turrīs, turrīs, f. *Tower.*
 Tuūs, ā, ūm. *Your, yours, thy, thine.*
 Týraunūs, i, m. *Tyrant.*
 Týriūs, ā, ūm. *Tyrian.*

U.

Ulyssēs, is, m. *Ulysses, a Grecian king.*
 Uníversūs, ā, ūm. *All, the whole, entire.*
 Unūs, ā, ūm. *One. See 176.*
 Urbs, urbīs, f. *City.*
 Usūs, ūs, m. *Use.*
 Utílīs, ē. *Useful.*

V.

Vālētūdō, vālētūdínīs, f. *Health.*
 Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, f. *Variety.*
 Vāriūs, ā, ūm. *Various.*
 Varrō, varrōnīs, m. *Varro, a Roman consul.*
 Vēr, vēris, n. *Spring.*
 Verbūm, i, n. *Word.*

Vērēcundiā, ae, f. *Modesty.*
 Vērītās, vēritātīs, f. *Truth, verity.*
 Vērūs, ā, ūm. *True, real.*
 Vērūm, i, n. *Truth.*
 Vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm. *Your.*
 Vestiō, irē, ivī, itūm. *To clothe.*
 Viā, ae, f. *Way, road.*
 Victōr, victōris, m. *Victor, conqueror.*
 Victōriā, ae, f. *Victory.*
 Victōriā, ae, f. *Victoria, Queen of England.*
 Vīgīlō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To watch, be awake.*
 Vīlīs, ē. *Cheap.*
 Vindex, vindicīs, m. and f. *Vindictor, avenger.*
 Viōlō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To violate.*
 Vīr, vīrī, m. *Man, hero, soldier.*
 Virgō, virgínīs, f. *Maiden, girl.*
 Virtūs, virtūtīs, f. *Valor, virtue.*
 Vitā, ae, f. *Life.*
 Vitiūm, ii, n. *Fault, vice.*
 Vītūpērō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To find fault with, censure, blame.*
 Vivō, vivērē, vixī, victūm. *To live, reside.*
 Vōcō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To call.*
 Vōlō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To fly.*
 Vōluntāriūs, ā, ūm. *Voluntary.*
 Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, f. *Pleasure.*
 Vox, vocīs, f. *Voice.*
 Vulnērō, arē, āvī, ātūm. *To wound.*
 Vulnūs, vulnērīs, n. *Wound.*
 Vultūr, vultūrīs, m. *Vulture.*
 Vultūs, ūs, m. *Countenance.*

X.

Xerxēs, is, m. *Xerxes, a Persian king.*

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

A.

A, an. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article.* See p. 12, note 1.

Acceptable. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Admonish. *Admōneō, admōnērē, admōnui, admōnūtūm.*

Adorned. *Ornātūs, ā, ūm.*

Advise. *Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnui, mōnūtūm.*

After. *Post, prep. with acc.*

Against. *Contrā, prep. with acc.*
Sometimes denoted by the Dative.

Alexander. *Alexandēr, Alexandrī, m.*

All. *Omnīs, ē.*

Always. *Sempēr, adv.*

Announce. *Nuntiō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Appoint. *Creō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Army. *Exercitūs, ūs, m.*

Arrival. *Adventūs, ūs, m.*

At. *Denoted by the Ablative of Place, or of Time.* See 421 and 426.

Athenian. *Athēniensis, ē.*

Athenian, an Athenian. *Athēniensis, is, m. and f.*

Athens. *Athēnæ, arūm, f. plur.*

Attack. *Impellūs, ūs, m.*

Await. *Expectō, arē, avi, atūm.*

B.

Battle. *Proeliūm, ū, n.*

Battle-array. *Acies, ei, f.*

Be. *Sūm, esse, fui.*

Be silent. *Taceō, tacērē, tacui, tacitūm.*

Beautiful. *Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm.*

Before. *Antē, prep. with acc.*

Bird. *Avīs, ūtis, f.*

Birth-day. *Nātālis diēs, m.*

Blame. *Vitūpērō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Book. *Liber, librī, m.*

Boy. *Puer, puērī, m.*

Brave. *Fortis, ē.*

Bravely. *Fortitēr, adv.*

Bravery. *Virtūs, virtūtis, f.*

Bring to a close. *Finio, irē, iui, itūm.*

Brother. *Frāter, frātris, m.*

Brutus. *Brūtus, ī, m.*

By. *A, ab, prep. with abl.* Often denoted by the Ablative alone.
See 414.

C.

Caius. *Caiūs, ū, m.*

Call. *Vocō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Camillus. *Camillūs, ī, m.*

Can, can have. See *may, may have.*

Carthage. *Carthāgō, Carthāgīnis, f.*

Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniensis, ē.*

Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniensis, is, m. and f.*

Cato. *Catō, Catōnis, m.*

Cicero. *Cicērō, Cicērōnis, m.*

Citizen. *Civis, civis, m. and f.*
 City. *Urbs, urbs, f.*
 Cloud. *Nubēs, nubēs, f.*
 Commander. *Impērator, impēratoris, m.*
 Concerning. *Dē, prep. with abl.*
 Consul. *Consul, consulis, m.*
 Contrary to. *Contrā, prep. with acc.*
 Conversation. *Sermō, sermonis, m.*
 Corinth. *Cōrinthus, i, f.*
 Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ā, ūm.*
 Corinthian, a Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ū, m.*
 Cornelius. *Corneliūs, ū, m.*
 Could, could have. See *might, might have.*
 Country. *Patriā, ae, f.*
 Courage. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*
 Crown. *Cōrōnā, ae, f.*

D.

Daily. *Quotidianūs, ā, ūm.*
 Daughter. *Filiā, ae, f.*
 Day. *Dies, diei, m.* See 119, note.
 Dear. *Cārūs, ā, ūm.*
 Declare. *Indicō, indicere, indici, indicium.*
 Delight. *Dēlectō, are, avi, atum.*
 Desirous of. *Cupidūs, ā, ūm; avidūs, ā, ūm.*
 Did. Often the sign of the Imperfect, or of the Perfect tense, especially in questions.
 Diligence. *Diligentiā, ae, f.*
 Diligent. *Diligens, diligentis.*
 Do. Often the sign of the Present tense, especially in questions.

E.

Eight. *Octō.* See 175, 2.
 Eighth. *Octāvūs, ā, ūm.*
 Enemy. *Hostis, hostis, m. and f.*

Exercise. *Exercē, exercere, exercui, exercitum.*

Exile. *Exsul, exsulis, m. and f.*
 Expect. *Expectō, are, avi, atum.*

F.

Father. *Pater, patris, m.*
 Father-in-law. *Socer, soceri, m.*
 Fertile. *Fertilis, e.*
 Fidelity. *Fides, fidei, f.*
 Field. *Agēr, agri, m.*
 Fifth. *Quintus, ū, ūm.*
 Fifty. *Quinquaginta.* See 175, 2.
 Fight. *Pugnō, are, avi, atum.*
 Finish. *Finis, ire, ivi, itum.*
 Five. *Quinquē.* See 175, 2.
 Flee. *Fugis, fugere, fugi, fugitum.*
 Flower. *Flōs, floris, m.*
 Fly. *Volo, are, avi, atum.*
 Foot. *Pēs, pedis, m.*
 Fond of. *Amans, amantis.*
 For. *Pro, prep. with abl.* In the sense of *because of*, it is denoted by the Ablative alone (414); and in the sense of *for the benefit of*, by the Dative (384).

Fortify. *Munis, ire, ivi, itum.*
 Four. *Quattuor.* See 175, 2.
 Fourth. *Quartus, ā, ūm.*
 Friend. *Amicus, i, m.*
 Friendship. *Amicitia, ae, f.*
 From. *A, ab, prep. with abl.*
 Fruit. *Fructus, ūs, m.*

G.

Garden. *Hortus, i, m.*
 Gaul. *Gallus, i, m.*
 Gem. *Gemma, ae, f.*
 General. *Dux, ducts, m. and f.*
 Gift. *Donum, i, n.*
 Glory. *Gloria, ae, f.*
 Gold. *Aurum, i, n.*
 Golden. *Aureus, ā, ūm.*

Good. *Bōnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Goodness. *Bōnitās, bōnitātis, f.*
 Govern. *Rēgō, rēgērē, rexī, rectum.*
 Great. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Greece. *Graeciā, ae, f.*
 Grove. *Lūcūs, i, m.*
 Guard. *Custōdiō, irē, īvī, itūm.*

H.

Had. *Often the sign of the Pluperfect tense.*
 Hannibal. *Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, m.*
 Happy. *Beātūs, ā, ūm.*
 Have. *Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābitūm.*
 Sometimes simply the sign of the Perfect tense; as, we *have* loved.
 He, she, it. *Is, eā, id; illē, illā, illūd.* The pronoun is often implied in the ending of the verb.
 He himself. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*
 Hear. *Audiō, irē, īvī, itūm.*
 High. *Altūs, altā, altūm.*
 Himself. *Suī (184); ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*
 His. *Suūs, ā, ūm.*
 Hope (verb). *Spērō, arē, āvī, atūm.*
 Hope (noun). *Spēs, spēi, f.*
 Hour. *Hōrā, ae, f.*
 Hundred. *Centūm.* See 175, 2.

I.

I. *Egō, meī.* See 184.
 In. *In, prep. with abl.*
 In behalf of. *Prō, prep. with abl.*
 Instruct. *Erūdiō, irē, īvī, itūm.*
 Instructor. *Praeceptōr, praeceptōris, m.*
 Into. *In, prep. with acc.*
 Invite. *Invitō, arē, āvī, atūm.*
 Iron. *Ferrūm, i, n.*
 Island. *Insulā, ae, f.*
 It. See *he, she, it.*
 Italy. *Italīā, ae, f.*

J.

Judge. *Jūdex, judicis, m. and f.*
 Justice. *Justitiā, ae, f.*

K.

Keep one's word. *Fidēm servārē.*
 See p. 74, note 4.
 Kindly. *Bēignē, adv.*
 King. *Rex, regis, m.*
 Knowledge. *Scientiā, ae, f.*

L.

Large. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Latinus. *Lātīnūs, i, m.*
 Lavinia. *Lāvinīā, ae, f.*
 Law. *Lex, legis, f.*
 Lead. *Ducō, ducērē, duxī, ductūm.*
 Lead back. *Rēducō, rēducērē, rēduxī, rēductūm.*
 Lead forth. *Educō, educērē, eduxī, eductūm.*
 Let. *Render by the Subjunctive.* See 196, I., 2.
 Leader. *Dux, ducis, m. and f.*
 Letter. *Epistolā, ae, f.*
 Liberate. *Libērō, arē, āvī, atūm.*
 Life. *Vitā, ae, f.*
 Like. *Similīs, ē.*
 Love. *Amō, arē, āvī, atūm.*

M.

Macedonia. *Mācēdōniā, ae, f.*
 Man. *Hōmō, hōmīnis, m. Vir, viri, m.* The latter is used as a term of respect; a true or worthy man, a hero.
 Many. *Multi, ae, ā, plur.*
 May, can. *Signs of the Present Subjunctive.*
 May have, can have. *Signs of the Perfect Subjunctive.*
 Me. See *I.*
 Memory. *Mēmōriā, ae, f.*

Might, could, would, should. *Signs of the Imperfect Subjunctive.*

Might have, could have, would have, should have. *Signs of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.*

Mind. *Animūs, i, m.*

Moat. *Fossā, ae, f.*

Money. *Pēcūniā, ae, f.*

Month. *Mensts, mensis, m.*

More. *Sign of the Comparative degree.* See 160.

Most. *Sign of the Superlative degree.* See 160.

Mound. *Aggēr, aggēris, m.*

Mountain. *Mons, montis, m.*

Much. *Multūm, adv.*

My. *Meūs, ā, ūm.* See 185.

N.

Name. *Nōmēn, nōmīnis, n.*

Nightingale. *Luscīniā, ae, f.*

Noble. *Nōbīlis, ē.*

Not. *Nōn, adv.* Interrogative, *nennē.*

O.

Obey. *Pārcō, pāvērē, pāruī, pārtūm.*

Observe. *Servō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Occupy. *Occūpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Of. *Denoted by the Genitive.* See 393.

Of itself. *Pēr sē.*

On. *Often denoted by the Ablative of Time.* See 426.

One. *Unūs, ā, ūm.* See 176.

Oration. *Orātiō, ōrātiōnis, f.*

Orator. *Orātōr, ōrātōris, m.*

Our. *Nostēr, trū, trūm.*

P.

Parent. *Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.*

Philip. *Philippūs, i, m.*

Pisistratus. *Pisistrātūs, i, m.*

Please. *Plācēō, plācērē, plācuī, plācītūm.*

Pleasing. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Pleasure. *Vōluptās, vōluptātis, f.*

Plough. *Arō, ārērē, ārāvī, ārātūm.*

Plunder (verb). *Spōliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Practise. *Exerceō, exercērē, exercuī, exercitūm.*

Praise (verb). *Laudō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Praise (noun). *Laus, laudis, f.*

Precept. *Praeceptūm, i, n.*

Predict. *Praedicō, praedicērē, praedixī, praedictūm.*

Present (noun). *Dōnūm, i, n.*

Publius. *Publiūs, ii, m.*

Punish. *Pūniō, irē, ivī, itūm.*

Pupil. *Discipulūs, i, m.*

Put to flight. *Fūgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Q.

Queen. *Rēginā, ae, f.*

R.

Receive. *Accipiō, accipērē, accēpi, acceptūm.*

Reign, royal authority. *Regnūm, i, n.*

Renowned. *Clārūs, ā, ūm.*

Reside. *Habito, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

Rhine. *Rhēnūs, i, m.*

River. *Amnis, amnis, m.*

Roman. *Rōmānūs, ā, ūm.*

Roman, a Roman. *Rōmānūs, i, m.*

Rome. *Rōma, ae, f.*

Romulus. *Rōmūlus, i, m.*

Rulo. *Rēgō, rēgērē, rexi, rectūm.*

S.

Safety. *Sālūs, sālūtis, f.*

Same. *Idēm, eādēm, idēm.* See 186.

Say. *Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm.*

Save. *Servō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Scipio. *Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.*
 Senator. *Sēnātor, sēnātoris, m.*
 Serve. *Serviō, irē, ivi, itum.*
 Servius. *Serviūs, ii, m.*
 Setting. *Occāsūs, ūs, m.*
 Shall, will. *Signs of the Future tense.*
 Shall have, will have. *Signs of the Future Perfect tense.*
 Shepherd. *Pastōr, pastōris, m.*
 Should, should have. *See might, might have.*
 Show. *Monstrō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Sicily. *Siciliā, ae, f.*
 Silent. *See be silent.*
 Silver. *Argentūm, i, n.*
 Sing. *Cantō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Singing, a song. *Cantūs, ūs, m.*
 Six. *Sex.* See 175, 2.
 Slave. *Serviūs, i, m.*
 Sleep. *Dormiō, irē, ivi, itum.*
 Soldier. *Milēs, militis, m.*
 Somebody, some one. *Aliquis, aliquā, aliquā, or aliquod.* See 191.

Son. *Filiūs, ii, m.*
 Son-in-law. *Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.*
 Song. *Carmēn, carminis, n.*
 Speak. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*
 State. *Civitas, civitatis, f.*
 Strengthen. *Firmō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Sun. *Sol, solis, m.*
 Sunset. *Occāsūs solis.*
 Sword. *Gladiūs, ii, m.*

T.

Take. *Capiō, capere, cepi, captum.*
 Take by storm. *Expugnō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Tarquin. *Tarquinius, ii, m.*
 Tell. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*
 Temple. *Templum, i, n.*

Ten. *Dēcēm.* See 175, 2.
 Terrify. *Terreō, terrere, terrui, territum.*
 Than. *Quām.* Often omitted, in which case the Ablative follows. See 417.
 That. *Illē, illā, illud.* See 186.
 The. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article.* See p. 12, note 1.
 Their. *Suūs, ū, um.*
 Then. *Tūm, adv.*
 Thing. *Rēs, rei, f.*
 This. *Hic, haec, hoc.* See 186.
 Three. *Trēs, triū.* See 176.
 Time. *Tempūs, temporis, n.*
 To. *Ad, in, preps. with acc.* To is sometimes denoted by the Accusative, and sometimes by the Dative. See 379 and 384.
 True. *Vērūs, ū, um.*
 Truth. *Vērūm, i, n.*
 Tullia. *Tullia, ae, f.*
 Two. *Duō, duae, duō.* See 176.
 Tyrant. *Tyrannūs, i, m.*

U.

Use. *Usus, ūs, m.*
 Useful. *Utilis, ē.*

V.

Valor. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*
 Valuable. *Prētiōsūs, ū, um.*
 Very. *Sometimes the sign of the Superlative.* See 160.
 Victoria. *Victōriā, ae, f.*
 Victory. *Victōriā, ae, f.*
 Violate. *Viōlō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Virtue. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*

W.

Walk. *Ambulō, arē, avi, atum.*
 War. *Bellum, i, n.*

Way. *Via*, *ae*, *f*.

Well. *Bene*, *adv*.

Who, which (relative). *Qui*, *quae*, *quod*. See 187.

Who, which, what (interrogative)?

Quis, *quae*, *quid*? *qui*, *quae*, *quod*?
See 188.

Wide. *Latus*, *a*, *um*.

Wife. *Conjux*, *conjugis*, *f*.

Will, will have. See *shall*, *shall have*.

Winter. *Hiems*, *hiemis*, *f*.

Wisdom. *Sapientia*, *ae*, *f*.

Wise. *Sapiens*, *sapientis*.

With. *Cum*, prep. with *abl*. Often denoted by the *Ablative* alone.
See 414.

Word. *Verbum*, *i*, *n*. To keep one's word, *fidem servare*. See p. 74, note 4.

Would, would have. See *might*, *might have*.

Wound. *Vulnere*, *a*, *um*, *neut*.

Write. *Scribo*, *scribere*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*.

Y.

Year. *Annus*, *i*, *m*.

You. *Tu*, *tui*. See 184.

Your. *Tuus*, *a*, *um*; *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum*.

Yourself. *Tu*, *tui ipse*.

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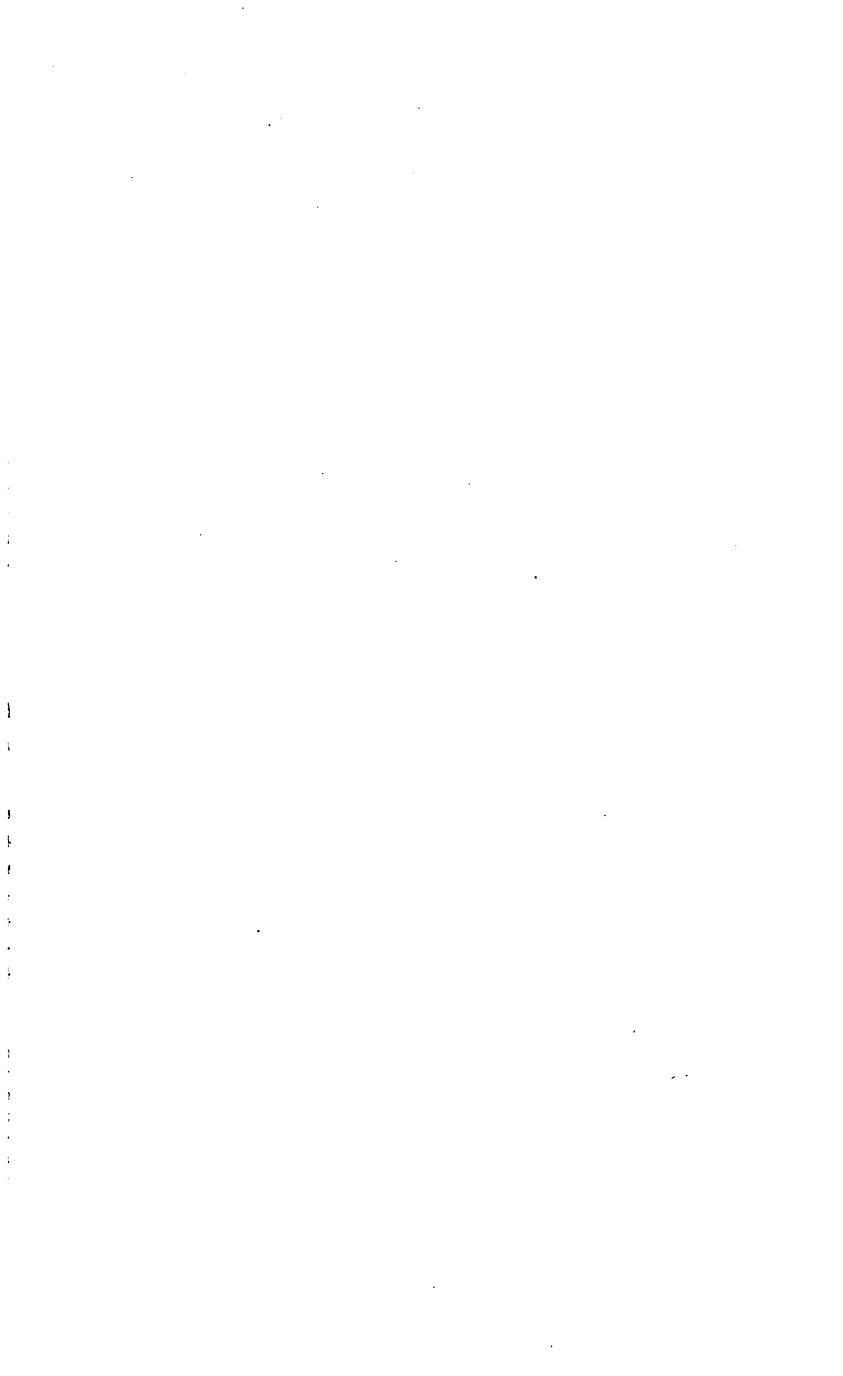
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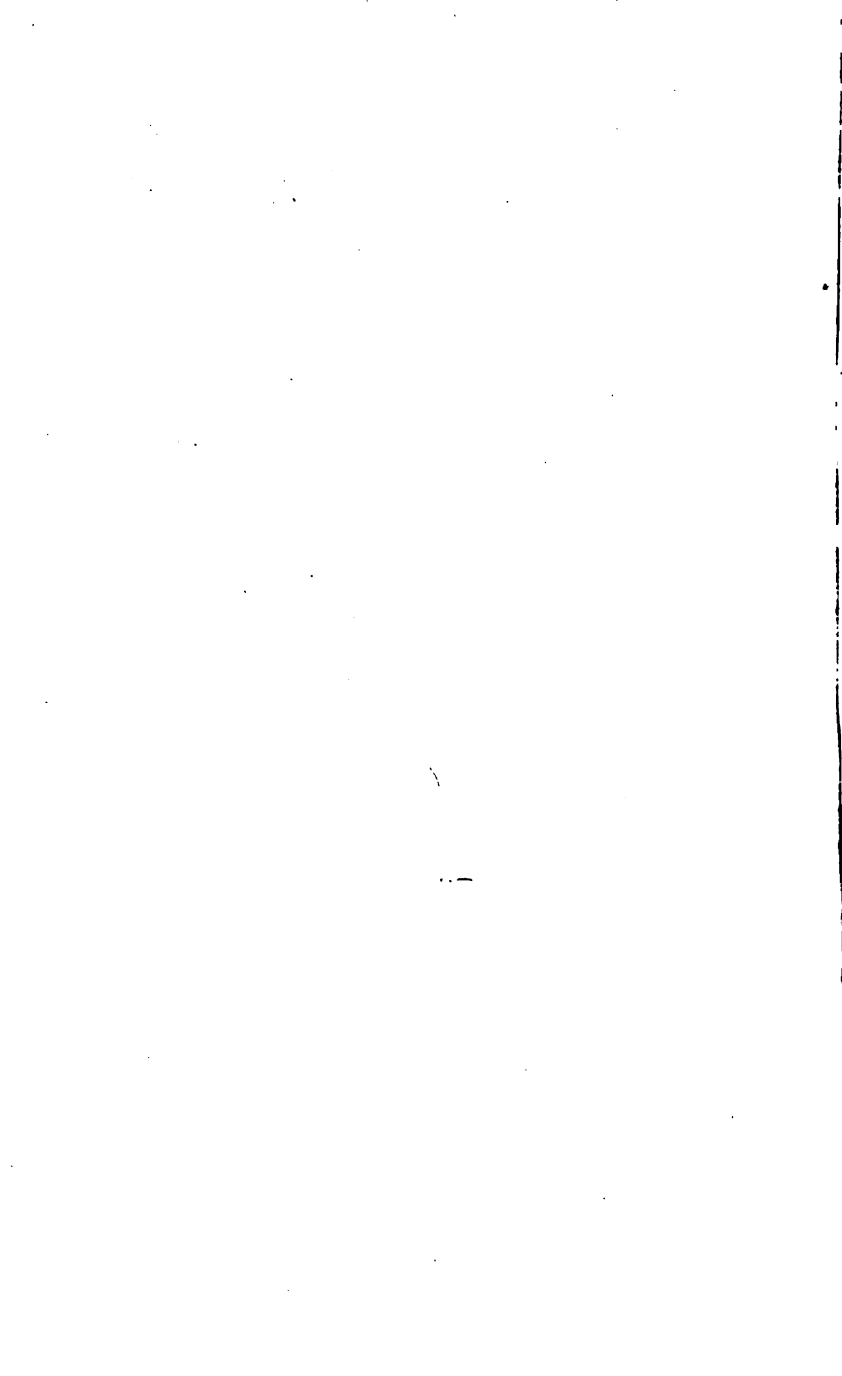
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